

THE FAMILY

CHRISTIAN ALMANAC



1861

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY

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1861

TOBACCO.—In a recent lecture in England, the Dean of Carlisle stated that in 1856, 33,000,000 pounds of tobacco were consumed in that country, at an expense of \$10,000,000, over \$26,000,000 of which went in duties to the government. In 1821 the average annual consumption was 11½ ounces to each person; in 1853 it had risen to 19 ounces. In France much more is consumed in proportion to the population, the emperor clearing \$20,000,000 annually by the government monopoly. In Denmark the annual consumption averages 70 ounces to each person, in Belgium 73 ounces, and in America the average is vastly higher. It is calculated that 2,000,000 tons, or 4,480,000,000 pounds of tobacco are annually used in the world, at a cost sufficient to pay for all the bread corn used in Great Britain. It is boasted that 100,000,000 of the human race are smokers. In New York city it is stated that there are about 200,000 smokers, each using two cigars daily, making at an average of four cents each, the sum of \$16,000 daily, or \$5,840,000 a year, wasted in smoking in this city alone. There are about 900,000,000 cigars manufactured in the same city annually, amounting, at the same price, to \$36,000,000.

BENEVOLENCE OF BRITISH CHRISTIANS.—During 1859 there were contributed to about thirty of the principal religious societies of Great Britain \$4,262,435, an average of \$82,000 a week, over \$11,000 a day, and nearly \$500 an hour. And yet this is but a portion of the amount given in that country for evangelical and benevolent purposes. The income of the British and Foreign Bible Society was \$774,530; of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, \$45,380; of the Church Missionary Society, \$610,440; of the Religious Tract Society, \$189,490; of the London Missionary Society, \$366,440.

THE GREATEST SEAPORT OF THE WORLD.—In 1857 the amount of tonnage belonging to Liverpool was 936,022 tons, being 76,882 tons greater than that of London. Nearly half of all the product exported from England was shipped from this port. The amount of shipping which entered and cleared during that year was more than 9,000,000 tons; of the vessels from abroad, by far the largest and most numerous were from the United States. A large portion of the British, and also of the German emigration to foreign and colonial countries, flows through Liverpool. The docks of Liverpool, which are her pride, cover 400 acres of water, extending a distance of five miles on the Liverpool side of the river, and two on the Birkenhead side. The sea-wall along the Liverpool side, by which the shipping in dock is preserved from wind and storm, is more than five miles long, with an average thickness of eleven feet, and an average height from the foundations of forty feet.

BIRDS THE FARMER'S FRIENDS.—An intelligent farmer boy in Illinois observed a small flock of quails commencing at one side of a cornfield, taking about five rows regularly through the field, scratching and picking around every hill, then returning and taking another five rows, till thinking they were pulling up the corn, he shot one, and then examined the field. On all the ground they had been over he found but one stalk of corn disturbed, but in the quail's crop he found one cut worm, twenty-one striped vine bugs, over a hundred chintz bugs that he could distinctly count, and a mass apparently consisting of hundreds of chintz bugs, but not one kernel of corn. During the past five years the quails in that vicinity have been decreasing, and the chintz bug increasing.

ABUNDANCE OF WEEDS.—An English botanist discovered, by careful examination, 7,600 weed seeds in a pint of clover-seed, 12,600 in a pint of congress-seed, 39,440 in a pint of broad clover, and 25,500 of Dutch clover-seed. In a single plant of black mustard he counted over 8,000 seeds, and in a specimen of charlock 4,000; the seed of a single plant of common dock produced 4,700 little docks. The white daisy has over 400 seeds in each flower, and sometimes 50 flowers from one root.

WHO FURNISH OUR CRIMINALS AND PAUPERS.—A recent publication states that of the criminals in New York city for twenty-one months, 31,088 were natives of this country, while 89,589 were foreigners; of whom 60,412 were Irish, 9,488 Germans, and 4,000 English. Of 28,821 persons admitted to the alms-house in ten years, 22,468 were foreigners; 15,948 were Irish, 1,240 Germans, and 1,297 English. During the same time, of 50,015 admitted to Bellevue hospital, 41,851 were foreigners. Of 4,335 inmates of the lunatic asylum, 3,360 were foreigners. Of 251,344 committed to the city prison, only 59,385 were natives, while 86,431 professed to be members of the church of Rome.

THE
ILLUSTRATED
FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC
FOR
THE UNITED STATES,

FOR
THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

1861,

BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 85TH YEAR
OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR
BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

AND
FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH
VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS IN EQUAL, OR CLOCK TIME,

BY SAMUEL H. WRIGHT,

DUNDEE, TATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Lat. $42^{\circ} 31' N.$; Long. $71^{\circ} 4' W.$
NEW YORK, Lat. $40^{\circ} 42' 40'' N.$; Long. $74^{\circ} 1' W.$
WASHINGTON, Lat. $38^{\circ} 53' N.$; Long. $77^{\circ} W.$
CHARLESTON, Lat. $32^{\circ} 47' N.$; Long. $79^{\circ} 57' W.$

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ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1861.

There will be four Eclipses this year, as follows:

I. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, January 10, invisible in America.

II. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 7, invisible in America.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, December 17—16th in California—early in the morning. Visible. Size only 2.22 digits, or about one-fifth of the Moon's disc. See the following table.

Names of places.	Begins.	Middle.	Ends.	Names of places.	Begins.	Middle.	Ends.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Portland, Me.	2 46	3 37	4 28	Charleston, S. C.	2 7	2 58	3 49
Boston, Mass.	2 43	3 34	4 25	Havana, Cuba.	1 58	2 49	3 40
New York.	2 31	3 22	4 13	Detroit, Mich.	1 55	2 46	3 37
Philadelphia, Pa.	2 27	3 18	4 9	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1 50	2 41	3 32
Utica, N. Y.				Chicago, Ill.	1 37	2 28	3 19
Baltimore, Md.	2 21	3 12	4 3	Mobile.	1 34	2 25	3 16
Washington, D. C.	2 19	3 10	4 1	New Orleans, La.	1 27	2 18	3 9
Rochester, N. Y.	2 16	3 7	3 58	St. Louis, Mo.	1 26	2 17	3 8
Buffalo, N. Y.	2 12	3 3	3 54	Austin, Texas.	56	1 47	2 38
Raleigh, N. C.	2 12	3 3	3 54	Oregon City, Or. Dec. 16	*11 23e	14	1 5
Panama, N. G.	2 10	3 1	3 52	San Francisco, Cal.	*11 17e	8	59

* Dec. 16.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Sun, but *only partial* in the United States, December 31.

The *Sun rises eclipsed*, and the obscuration will be visible in all the states east of the Mississippi river, and in those states adjacent to it on the west, except Iowa. It ends at Washington at 8h. 36m. In Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin, the Eclipse ends just at sunrise, and east of Maine it begins at sunrise. Size in the Atlantic states about 6 digits.

TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

There will be a transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc, November 12, invisible in America.

OCCULTATION OF MARS.

Mars will be eclipsed by the Moon May 12, at 7h. 30m. evening, at Washington, and reappear at 8h. 32m. Visible generally.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, F; Golden Number, 19; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 16; Epact, 18; Solar Cycle, 22; Roman Indiction, 4; Julian Period, 6574; age of the world, 5864.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Morning Star until May 11, then Evening Star the rest of the year. Mars will be Evening Star until August 27, then Morning Star the rest of the year. Jupiter will be Morning Star until February 10, then Evening Star until August 30, then Morning Star the rest of the year. Saturn will be Morning Star until February 24, then Evening Star until September 5.

MERCURY.

This planet being rarely seen, may be discovered in the west soon after sunset about February 24, June 22, October 17, and in the east just before sunrise about April 15, August 13, and December 2.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES FOR 1861.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox.	March	20	9 40 mo.	Autumnal Equinox.	Sept.	22	8 40 ev.
Summer Solstice.	June	21	6 27 mo.	Winter Solstice.	Dec.	21	2 27 ev.

NOTE.—The Sun's declination is given, in the monthly tables, for the *instant his centre is on the meridian of Washington*.

PHENOMENA FOR 1861.

JANUARY 2, ☾ perigee; 8, ☾ lowest; 17, ☾ apogee; 22, ☾ highest; 29, ☾ perigee; 31, ☿ sup. ☉. FEB. 4, ☾ lowest; 10, ♀ ☉; 13, ☾ apogee; 19, ☾ highest; 24, ♀ ☉; 26, ☾ perigee; 27, ☿ gr. elong. E. MARCH 3, ☾ lowest; 13, ☾ apogee; 15, ☿ inf. ☉; 18, ☾ highest; 22, ♀ ☉; 26, ☾ perigee; 31, ☾ lowest. APRIL 9, ☾ apogee; 12, ☿ gr. elong. W.; 24, stat.; 14, ☾ highest; 17, ♂ ☉; 24, ☾ in perigee; 27, ☾ lowest. MAY 4, ♀ stat.; 7, ☾ apogee; 8, ♀ ☉; 11, ☿ sup. ☉; 12, ☾ highest; 21, ☿ sup. ☉ Sun; 22, ☾ perigee; 24, ♀ ☉; 25, ☾ lowest. JUNE 2, ☾ ☉; 3, ☾ apogee; 8, ☾ highest; 15, ♂ ☉; 19, ☾ perigee; 21, ☉ highest; 22, ☾ lowest; 24, ☿ gr. elong. E. JULY 3, ☉ apogee; 5, ☾ highest; 8, ♀ ☉; 10, ♀ ☉; 11, ♂ ☉; 16, ☾ perigee; 18, ☾ lowest; 22, ☿ inf. ☉; 29, ☾ apogee. AUG. 1, ♀ ☉; 2, ☾ highest; 8, ♀ ☉; 9, ☾ perigee; 10, ☿ gr. elong. W.; 14, ☾ lowest; 25, ☾ apogee; 27, ♂ ☉; 29, ☾ highest; 30, ♀ ☉. SEPT. 2, ☾ ☉ and ♂, ♂ ☉; 4, ☿ sup. ☉; 5, ♀ ☉; 6, ☾ perigee; 10, ☾ lowest; 11, ♂ ☉; 22, ☾ apogee; ☉ crosses equator; 25, ☾ highest. OCT. 4, ☾ perigee; 8, ☾ lowest; 19, ☾ apogee; 20, ☿ gr. elong. E.; 22, ☾ highest; 25, ♀ ☉. NOV. 1, ☾ perigee; 4, ☾ lowest; 12, ☿ inf. ☉; 16, ☾ apogee; 19, ☾ highest; 23, ♀'s ring disappears; 29, ☿ gr. elong. W. DEC. 1, ☾ perigee; 2, ☾ lowest; 13, ☾ apogee; 14, ♀ ☉; 15, ♀ gr. elong. E.; 17, ☾ highest; 18, ♀ ☉; 21, ☉ lowest; 29, ☾ perigee; 30, ☾ lowest; 31, ☉ eclipsed and in perigee.

CHARACTERS.

☉☉ Sun; ☾ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; ♀ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♅ Uranus; ☉ same longitude, or near each other; ☐ 90° apart; ☿ opposition, or 180° apart.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC. ♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricorn; ♒ Aquarius; ♓ Pisces.

ASPECTS AND NODES. ☉ Conjunction; * Sextile, 60 degrees; ☐ Quartile, 90 degrees; △ Trine, 120 degrees; ☿ Opposition, 180 degrees; ☊ Ascending Node; ☋ Descending Node.

LEAP-YEAR.

Every year the number of which is divisible by 4 without a remainder, is a leap-year, except the last year of the century, which is a leap-year only when divisible by 400 without remainder. Thus the year 1900 will not be leap-year.

TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT,

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the *length of the day*. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the *length of the night*. These rules are equally true for *apparent* time.

DURATION OF THE SEASONS, ETC.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Sun in Winter Signs	89	1	9	Tropical Year	365	5	44
Sun in Spring Signs	92	20	35	Sun North of the Equator	186	10	48
Sun in Summer Signs	93	14	13	Sun South of the Equator	178	18	56
Sun in Autumnal Signs	89	17	47	Difference	7	15	52

THICKNESS OF THE EARTH'S CRUST.

From the average of numerous experiments, the temperature is found to increase one degree for every 60 feet the earth is penetrated. By this law, the heat at the depth of 60 or 70 miles would reduce to a state of fusion most of the mineral substances known to us. Hence it has been concluded that the centre of the earth is a molten and fluid mass. In view, however, of the increased conducting power of the primitive rocks, and of certain astronomical arguments, it is probable that the solid crust of the earth can not be less than from 200 to 500 miles in thickness.

THE POLESTAR FOUR THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

The following, from Sir John Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy, shows the changes in the celestial pole in four thousand years:

"At the date of the erection of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh, which precedes the present epoch by nearly 4,000 years, the longitudes of all the stars were less by $55^{\circ} 45'$ than at present. Calculating, from this datum, the place of the pole of the heavens among the stars, it will be found to fall near α Draconis; its distance from that star being $3^{\circ} 44' 25''$. This being the most conspicuous star in the immediate neighborhood, was therefore the Polestar at that epoch. The latitude of Gizeh being just 30° north, and consequently the altitude of the North Pole there also 30° , it follows that the star in question must have had, at its lower culmination at Gizeh, an altitude of $26^{\circ} 15' 35''$. Now it is a remarkable fact, that of the nine pyramids still existing at Gizeh, six—including all the largest—have the narrow passages, by which alone they can be entered—all which open out on their northern faces of their respective pyramids—inclined downwards at an angle as follows:

1. Pyramid of Cheops.....	26° 41'
2. Cephren.....	25 55
3. Mycerinus.....	26 2
4.	27 0
5.	27 12
6.	28 0
Mean.....	26° 47'

At the bottom of every one of these passages, therefore, the Polestar must have been visible at its lower culmination, a circumstance which can hardly be supposed to have been unintentional, and was doubtless connected—perhaps superstitiously—with the astronomical observations of that star, of whose proximity to the pole at the epoch of the erection of these wonderful structures we are thus furnished with a monumental record of the most imperishable nature."

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ASTEROID,

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, was discovered by M. Luther of Bilk, on the evening of September 22, 1859. It has received the name *Mnemosyne*.

THE MILKY WAY—

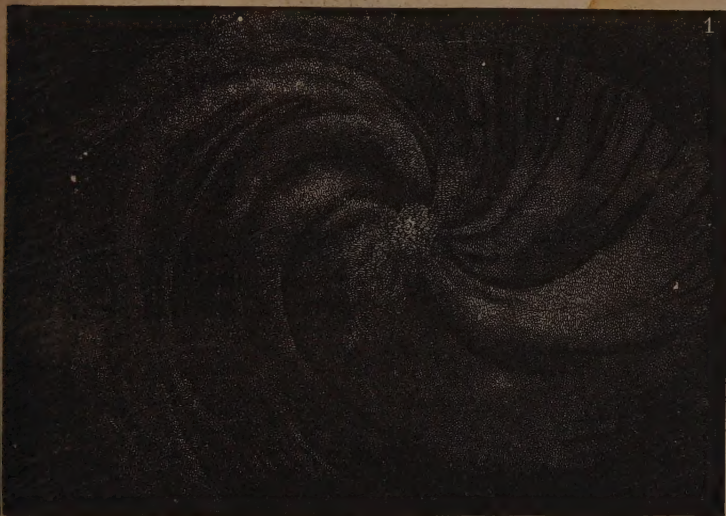
That irregular stream of faint, cloudy light, which may be seen on clear moonless nights by the naked eye, forming a circle entirely round the heavens—is supposed to be the remotest parts of the group of stars in which our sun is enveloped. To a spectator at a distant point in the heavens it may appear as a small annular nebula, or as a thin stratum of starry light covering but a small spot in the sky. In the constellation Argo Navis, is a vast nebular cluster, in which from 2,000 to 6,000 stars have been revealed by the telescope, besides large nebulous tracts which no telescope has yet resolved into stars. This nebula is seen through the Milky Way, but is supposed to lie at an immeasurable distance beyond it.

"And these are suns—vast central living fires—
Lords of dependent systems—kings of worlds
That wait as satellites upon their power,
And flourish in their smile. Awake, my soul,
And meditate the wonder. Countless suns
Blaze round thee, leading forth their countless worlds—
Worlds in whose bosoms living things rejoice,
And drink the bliss of being from the fount
Of all-pervading Love."

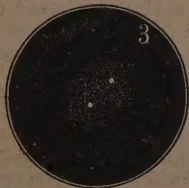
NEBULÆ.

"I wonder as I gaze. That stream of light
 Undimmed, unquenched—just as I see it now—
 Has issued from those dazzling points through years
 That run far back into eternity.
 Exhaustless flood! for ever spent, renewed
 For ever!"

A NEBULA is a cloudy spot of light in the sky, invisible to the naked eye, and which the most powerful telescope cannot in all cases resolve into the stars which compose it. There are between one and two thousand nebulae noted in Herschel's catalogue. They are supposed to be immensely remote beyond the fixed stars; and if they are each composed of multitudes of stars, how vast must be the system, the combined light of whose thousands of suns appears only as a faint haze, and has required thousands of years to reach us!



Nebulae vary exceedingly, both in apparent size and in form. Some are elliptical, others annular, and many are globular. The great nebula above represented, No. 1, of a spiral form, is in the northern wing of the constellation Virgo; and is shown as it appears in Lord Rosse's great telescope.



In the tail of Scorpio is a cometary nebula, No. 2.

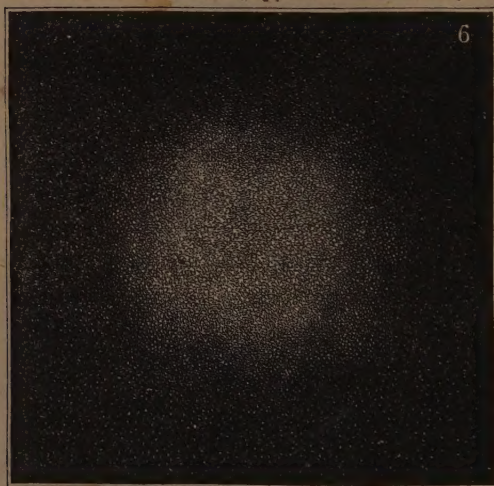
In Sobieski's Shield is a singular oval nebula, No. 3, containing two small distinct stars.

And in the constellation Cygnus is a globular nebula, No. 4, with a single distinct star in the centre. Another, in Auriga, surrounds an equilateral triangle of three minute stars.



In the right foot of Andromeda is a beautiful elliptical nebula, No. 5, called by S.r John Herschel "a wonderful object." The centre is black, with a small star at each end. It is believed to be of immense size, and to be in shape a ring, seen sideways.

The nebular cluster, No. 6, appears like a small hazy star to the naked eye, but in a



good telescope shines with a lustre truly astonishing.

In the constellation Orion is a remarkable nebula, the diameter of which must be at least 19,000,000,000 of miles; and if, as is altogether probable, it lies at a vast distance beyond the most distant stars, its magnitude must be inconceivably great. It is like a universe by itself, immeasurably remote beyond the universe heretofore known.

And yet it is but one of many such, disclosed to the telescopic eye of modern science, and proclaiming all nothing else can the infinite power of Him at whose word they sprang into being.

TRUE TIME.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanacs; *clock* or *mean-time* in some, and *apparent* or *sun-time* in others. *Clock-time* is always *right*, while *sun-time* *varies* every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian *at twelve o'clock*; indeed this is the case only on four days of the year: namely, April 15, June 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 24. In this Almanac, as in most other Almanacs, the time used is *clock-time*. The time when the sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark, is also given to the nearest second, for the 1st, 9th, 17th, and 25th days of each month, at the right hand of the top of each calendar page. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark, adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use *apparent* time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *centre*, and make no allowance for the effect of refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use *clock* time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *upper limb*, and duly allow for refraction. The practice of setting timepieces by the rising or setting of the sun or moon is not strictly correct, as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian line.

1st MONTH.

JANUARY, 1861.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLES N.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
Third Quarter....	3			8	59 ev.	8	47 ev.	8	35 ev.		1	12	4
New Moon	10	10	43 ev.	10	31 ev.	10	19 ev.	10	7 ev.	9	12	7	37
First Quarter	18	11	16 ev.	11	4 ev.	10	52 ev.	10	40 ev.	17	12	10	34
Full Moon	26	0	22 ev.	0	10 ev.	11	58 mo.	11	46 mo.	25	12	12	44

CALENDAR FOR CHARLES N. NORTH Charleston, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Missis- sippi, and Louisiana.													
SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		H. W. CH'N.									
		H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	S.
7	3	5	10	11	10	31							
7	3	5	11	18	11	20							
7	3	5	6	11	18	11	20						
7	3	5	7	morn.	ev.	11	6						
7	3	5	8			24	1	6					
7	3	5	8			1	31	2	10				
7	3	5	8			1	31	2	10				
7	3	5	9			2	36	3	16				
7	3	5	10			3	46	4	23				
7	3	5	11			4	51	5	26				
7	3	5	12			5	48	6	21				
7	3	5	13	sets.		7	8						
7	2	5	14	6		1	7	55					
7	2	5	15	7		3	8	37					
7	2	5	15	8		1	9	15					
7	2	5	16	8		58	9	49					
7	2	5	17	9		53	10	27					
7	2	5	18	10		45	11	7					
7	2	5	19	11		39	11	48					
7	1	5	19	morn.									
7	1	5	20	33									
7	1	5	21	1		29							
7	1	5	21	2		26							
7	1	5	22	3		25							
7	1	5	22	3		25							
7	0	5	23	4		21							
7	0	5	24	5		13							
6	5	9	25	6		2							
6	5	9	25	6		2							
6	5	9	26	7		8							
6	5	9	26	7		8							
6	5	9	27	8		51							
6	5	9	27	8		51							
6	5	9	28	9		7							
6	5	9	28	9		7							
6	5	9	29	10		14							
6	5	9	29	10		14							
6	5	9	30	11		23							
6	5	9	30	11		23							
6	5	9	31	11		23							

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virga, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.													
SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		H. W. CH'N.									
		H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	S.
7	19	4	49	10	11								
7	19	4	50	11	21								
7	19	4	51	morn.	ev.	11	6						
7	19	4	52			31							
7	19	4	52			1	43						
7	19	4	53	2		54							
7	19	4	54	4		4							
7	19	4	55	5		10							
7	19	4	56	6		7							
7	19	4	57	sets.									
7	18	4	58	5		48							
7	18	4	59	6		53							
7	18	5	0	7		55							
7	17	5	1	8		55							
7	17	5	2	9		54							
7	16	5	3	10		50							
7	16	5	4	11		47							
7	16	5	6	morn.									
7	15	5	7	44									
7	14	5	8	1		44							
7	14	5	9	2		42							
7	13	5	10	3		43							
7	12	5	11	4		40							
7	12	5	12	5		32							
7	11	5	13	6		19							
7	10	5	14	riser.									
7	9	6	15	6		45							
7	9	6	15	6		45							
7	8	5	16	7		58							
7	8	5	17	9		9							
7	7	5	19	10		20							
7	7	5	20	11		33							

Day of Week	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	F
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CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIL- adelphia, Conn., New- Jersey, Penn'a, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.													
SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		H. W. N.YORK							
A. M.	H. M.	A. M.	H. M.	A. M.	H. M.	A. M.	H. M.						
7 25	4 43	10 10	10 10	11 31									
7 25	4 44	11 22	ev. 20										
7 25	4 45	morn.	1 11										
7 25	4 46	34	2 6										
7 25	4 46	1 46	3 10										
7 25	4 47	2 59	4 16										
7 25	4 48	4 10	5 23										
7 25	4 49	5 17	6 26										
7 25	4 50	6 13	7 21										
7 24	4 51	sets.	8 8										
7 24	4 52	5 44	8 55										
7 24	4 53	6 50	9 37										
7 23	4 54	7 53	10 15										
7 23	4 55	8 54	10 49										
7 22	4 57	9 54	11 27										
7 22	4 58	10 51	morn.										
7 21	4 59	11 50	7										
7 20	5 1	morn.	48										
7 20	5 2	47	1 33										
7 19	5 3	1 48	2 25										
7 18	5 4	2 49	3 21										
7 18	5 5	3 49	4 24										
7 17	5 6	4 47	5 27										
7 17	5 7	5 38	6 26										
7 16	5 8	6 34	7 20										
7 15	5 9	rises.	8 8										
7 14	5 11	6 43	8 56										
7 13	5 12	7 57	9 41										
7 13	5 13	9	10 22										
7 12	5 15	10 22	11 7										
7 11	5 16	11 37	11 55										

2d MONTH.

FEBRUARY, 1861.

28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		BALTIMORE.		CHARLES'N.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
Third Quarter....	2	5	16 mo.	5	4 mo.	4	52 mo.	4	40 mo.	1	12	13	56
New Moon.....	9	3	20 ev.	3	8 ev.	2	56 ev.	2	45 ev.	9	12	14	31
First Quarter....	17	7	35 ev.	7	23 ev.	7	11 ev.	7	0 ev.	17	12	14	15
Full Moon.....	24	11	59 ev.	11	47 ev.	11	35 ev.	11	24 ev.	25	12	13	14

CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Missis- sippi, and Louisiana.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. M. CH. YOK.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	7 10	5 18	morn.	11 49
2	Sa	7 9	5 19	50	11 48
3	Su	7 8	5 20	2	11 47
4	Mo	7 7	5 21	3	11 46
5	Tu	7 6	5 22	4	11 45
6	We	7 5	5 23	5	11 44
7	Th	7 4	5 24	6	11 43
8	Fr	7 3	5 25	7	11 42
9	Sa	7 2	5 26	8	11 41
10	Su	7 1	5 27	9	11 40
11	Mo	7 0	5 28	10	11 39
12	Tu	6 59	5 29	11	11 38
13	We	6 58	5 30	12	11 37
14	Th	6 57	5 31	1	11 36
15	Fr	6 56	5 32	2	11 35
16	Sa	6 55	5 33	3	11 34
17	Su	6 54	5 34	4	11 33
18	Mo	6 53	5 35	5	11 32
19	Tu	6 52	5 36	6	11 31
20	We	6 51	5 37	7	11 30
21	Th	6 50	5 38	8	11 29
22	Fr	6 49	5 39	9	11 28
23	Sa	6 48	5 40	10	11 27
24	Su	6 47	5 41	11	11 26
25	Mo	6 46	5 42	12	11 25
26	Tu	6 45	5 43	1	11 24
27	We	6 44	5 44	2	11 23
28	Th	6 43	5 45	3	11 22

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missourl, and California.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. M. CH. YOK.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	7 10	5 18	morn.	11 49
2	Sa	7 9	5 19	50	11 48
3	Su	7 8	5 20	2	11 47
4	Mo	7 7	5 21	3	11 46
5	Tu	7 6	5 22	4	11 45
6	We	7 5	5 23	5	11 44
7	Th	7 4	5 24	6	11 43
8	Fr	7 3	5 25	7	11 42
9	Sa	7 2	5 26	8	11 41
10	Su	7 1	5 27	9	11 40
11	Mo	7 0	5 28	10	11 39
12	Tu	6 59	5 29	11	11 38
13	We	6 58	5 30	12	11 37
14	Th	6 57	5 31	1	11 36
15	Fr	6 56	5 32	2	11 35
16	Sa	6 55	5 33	3	11 34
17	Su	6 54	5 34	4	11 33
18	Mo	6 53	5 35	5	11 32
19	Tu	6 52	5 36	6	11 31
20	We	6 51	5 37	7	11 30
21	Th	6 50	5 38	8	11 29
22	Fr	6 49	5 39	9	11 28
23	Sa	6 48	5 40	10	11 27
24	Su	6 47	5 41	11	11 26
25	Mo	6 46	5 42	12	11 25
26	Tu	6 45	5 43	1	11 24
27	We	6 44	5 44	2	11 23
28	Th	6 43	5 45	3	11 22

CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHIL- adelphia, Conn., New- Jersey, Penn'a, Ohio Indiana, and Illinois,		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. M. CH. YOK.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	7 14	5 14	morn.	11 49
2	Sa	7 13	5 15	55	11 48
3	Su	7 12	5 16	2	11 47
4	Mo	7 11	5 17	3	11 46
5	Tu	7 10	5 18	4	11 45
6	We	7 9	5 19	5	11 44
7	Th	7 8	5 20	6	11 43
8	Fr	7 7	5 21	7	11 42
9	Sa	7 6	5 22	8	11 41
10	Su	7 5	5 23	9	11 40
11	Mo	7 4	5 24	10	11 39
12	Tu	7 3	5 25	11	11 38
13	We	7 2	5 26	12	11 37
14	Th	7 1	5 27	1	11 36
15	Fr	7 0	5 28	2	11 35
16	Sa	6 59	5 29	3	11 34
17	Su	6 58	5 30	4	11 33
18	Mo	6 57	5 31	5	11 32
19	Tu	6 56	5 32	6	11 31
20	We	6 55	5 33	7	11 30
21	Th	6 54	5 34	8	11 29
22	Fr	6 53	5 35	9	11 28
23	Sa	6 52	5 36	10	11 27
24	Su	6 51	5 37	11	11 26
25	Mo	6 50	5 38	12	11 25
26	Tu	6 49	5 39	1	11 24
27	We	6 48	5 40	2	11 23
28	Th	6 47	5 41	3	11 22

3d MONTH.

MARCH, 1861.

31 DAYS.

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENG- land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.														
Sun's decl. &c.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	SUN		MOON		H. W.		BOSTON		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.	
			RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
0° 23' 17"	1	Fr	6 35	5 50	11 50	11 35	11	35	2 49	6 35	5 50	11 50	11 35	2 49
7 0	2	Sa	6 33	5 51	morn.	ev. 33	1 0	1 37	3 47	6 33	5 51	morn.	ev. 33	3 47
6 37 24	3	M	6 32	5 53	1	0	1 37	2 45	4 51	6 32	5 53	1	0	4 51
6 14 19	4	F	6 30	5 54	2	4	2 45	3 52	5 59	6 30	5 54	2	4	5 59
5 51 8	5	Tu	6 29	5 55	3	1	3 52	4 55	7 6	6 29	5 55	3	1	7 6
5 27 53	6	W	6 27	5 56	3	41	4 55	5 50	8 9	6 27	5 56	3	41	8 9
5 4 33	7	Th	6 26	5 58	4	19	5 50	6 39	9 4	6 26	5 58	4	19	9 4
4 41 9	8	Fr	6 24	5 59	4	48	6 39	7 19	51	6 24	5 59	4	48	51
4 17 42	9	Sa	6 23	6 0	5	12	7 19	8	10 33	6 23	6 0	5	12	10 33
3 54 11	10	F	6 21	6 1	5	34	11 8	11 43	11 8	6 21	6 1	5	34	11 8
3 30 37	11	M	6 19	6 2	sets.	11 43	morn.	11 43	11 43	6 19	6 2	sets.	11 43	11 43
3 7 1	12	Tu	6 17	6 3	7 31	morn.	28	3 40	6 17	6 3	7 31	morn.	28	3 40
2 43 23	13	W	6 15	6 5	8 31	20	5 37	3 40	6 15	6 4	8 29	9 41	13	20
2 19 44	14	Th	6 14	6 6	9 30	55	5 37	3 40	6 14	6 5	9 26	10 17	14	55
1 56 3	15	Fr	6 12	6 7	10 32	1 31	5 37	3 40	6 12	6 6	10 27	10 53	15	1 31
1 32 21	16	Sa	6 10	6 8	11 31	2 7	5 37	3 40	6 10	6 7	11 26	11 37	16	2 7
1 8 39	17	F	6 9	6 9	morn.	2 51	5 37	3 40	6 9	6 8	morn.	2 51	17	2 51
44 56	18	M	6 7	6 10	28	3 40	5 37	3 40	6 7	6 9	22	26	18	26
21 27	19	Tu	6 5	6 11	1 23	4 37	5 37	3 40	6 5	6 10	1 17	1 3	19	1 17
20 24	20	W	6 3	6 13	2 11	5 37	5 37	3 40	6 3	6 12	2 5	2 23	20	2 5
26 8	21	Th	6 2	6 14	2 53	6 42	5 37	3 40	6 2	6 13	2 48	3 28	21	2 48
49 47	22	Fr	6 0	6 15	3 30	7 45	5 37	3 40	6 0	6 14	3 26	4 31	22	3 26
1 13 25	23	Sa	5 59	6 17	4 3	8 47	5 37	3 40	5 59	6 15	4 0	5 33	23	4 0
1 37 0	24	F	5 57	6 18	4 32	9 42	5 37	3 40	5 57	6 16	4 31	6 28	24	4 31
2 0 34	25	M	5 55	6 19	5 1	10 31	5 37	3 40	5 55	6 17	5 1	7 17	25	5 1
2 24 4	26	Tu	5 53	6 20	rises.	11 6	5 37	3 40	5 53	6 18	rises.	7 52	26	5 37
2 47 32	27	W	5 52	6 21	8 14	ev. 4	5 37	3 40	5 52	6 19	8 11	8 50	27	8 11
3 10 56	28	Th	5 51	6 22	9 34	52	5 37	3 40	5 51	6 20	9 29	9 38	28	9 29
3 34 17	29	Fr	5 49	6 23	10 49	1 41	5 37	3 40	5 49	6 21	10 44	10 27	29	10 44
3 57 34	30	Sa	5 47	6 24	11 58	2 34	5 37	3 40	5 47	6 22	11 52	11 20	30	11 52
4 20 47	31	F	5 45	6 25	morn.	3 35	5 37	3 40	5 45	6 23	morn.	ev. 21	31	3 35

CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIL- adelphia, Conn., New- Jersey, Penn'a, Ohio, Indiana, &c. Illinois.														
Sun's decl. &c.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	SUN		MOON		H. W.		N. YORK		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.	
			RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
0° 23' 17"	1	Fr	6 35	5 50	11 50	11 35	11	35	2 49	6 35	5 50	11 50	11 35	2 49
7 0	2	Sa	6 33	5 51	morn.	ev. 33	1 0	1 37	3 47	6 33	5 51	morn.	ev. 33	3 47
6 37 24	3	M	6 32	5 53	1	0	1 37	2 45	4 51	6 32	5 53	1	0	4 51
6 14 19	4	F	6 30	5 54	2	4	2 45	3 52	5 59	6 30	5 54	2	4	5 59
5 51 8	5	Tu	6 29	5 55	3	1	3 52	4 55	7 6	6 29	5 55	3	1	7 6
5 27 53	6	W	6 27	5 56	3	41	4 55	5 50	8 9	6 27	5 56	3	41	8 9
5 4 33	7	Th	6 26	5 58	4	19	5 50	6 39	9 4	6 26	5 58	4	19	9 4
4 41 9	8	Fr	6 24	5 59	4	48	6 39	7 19	51	6 24	5 59	4	48	51
4 17 42	9	Sa	6 23	6 0	5	12	7 19	8	10 33	6 23	6 0	5	12	10 33
3 54 11	10	F	6 21	6 1	5	34	11 8	11 43	11 8	6 21	6 1	5	34	11 8
3 30 37	11	M	6 19	6 2	sets.	11 43	morn.	11 43	11 43	6 19	6 2	sets.	11 43	11 43
3 7 1	12	Tu	6 17	6 3	7 31	morn.	28	3 40	6 17	6 3	7 30	9 6	12	28
2 43 23	13	W	6 15	6 5	8 31	20	5 37	3 40	6 15	6 4	8 29	9 41	13	20
2 19 44	14	Th	6 14	6 6	9 30	55	5 37	3 40	6 14	6 5	9 26	10 17	14	55
1 56 3	15	Fr	6 12	6 7	10 32	1 31	5 37	3 40	6 12	6 6	10 27	10 53	15	1 31
1 32 21	16	Sa	6 10	6 8	11 31	2 7	5 37	3 40	6 10	6 7	11 26	11 37	16	2 7
1 8 39	17	F	6 9	6 9	morn.	2 51	5 37	3 40	6 9	6 8	morn.	2 51	17	2 51
44 56	18	M	6 7	6 10	28	3 40	5 37	3 40	6 7	6 9	22	26	18	26
21 27	19	Tu	6 5	6 11	1 23	4 37	5 37	3 40	6 5	6 10	1 17	1 3	19	1 17
20 24	20	W	6 3	6 13	2 11	5 37	5 37	3 40	6 3	6 12	2 5	2 23	20	2 5
26 8	21	Th	6 2	6 14	2 53	6 42	5 37	3 40	6 2	6 13	2 48	3 28	21	2 48
49 47	22	Fr	6 0	6 15	3 30	7 45	5 37	3 40	6 0	6 14	3 26	4 31	22	3 26
1 13 25	23	Sa	5 59	6 17	4 3	8 47	5 37	3 40	5 59	6 15	4 0	5 33	23	4 0
1 37 0	24	F	5 57	6 18	4 32	9 42	5 37	3 40	5 57	6 16	4 31	6 28	24	4 31
2 0 34	25	M	5 55	6 19	5 1	10 31	5 37	3 40	5 55	6 17	5 1	7 17	25	5 1
2 24 4	26	Tu	5 53	6 20	rises.	11 6	5 37	3 40	5 53	6 18	rises.	7 52	26	5 37
2 47 32	27	W	5 52	6 21	8 14	ev. 4	5 37	3 40	5 52	6 19	8 11	8 50	27	8 11
3 10 56	28	Th	5 51	6 22	9 34	52	5 37	3 40	5 51	6 20	9 29	9 38	28	9 29
3 34 17	29	Fr	5 49	6 23	10 49	1 41	5 37	3 40	5 49	6 21	10 44	10 27	29	10 44
3 57 34	30	Sa	5 47	6 24	11 58	2 34	5 37	3 40	5 47	6 22	11 52	11 20	30	11 52
4 20 47	31	F	5 45	6 25	morn.	3 35	5 37	3 40	5 45	6 23	morn.	ev. 21	31	3 35

4th MONTH.

APRIL, 1861.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		BALTIMORE		CHARLES'N.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	P.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
Third Quarter....	2	1	40 mo.	1	23 mo.	1	16 mo.	1	4 mo.	1	12	3 49
New Moon.....	10	2	12 mo.	2	0 mo.	1	48 mo.	1	36 mo.	9	12	1 39
First Quarter....	18	2	1 mo.	1	49 mo.	1	37 mo.	1	26 mo.	17	11	59 27
Full Moon.....	24	5	39 ev.	5	27 ev.	5	15 ev.	5	4 ev.	25	11	57 48

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.		CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Conn., New Jersey, Penn'a, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryland, Virg'a, Kent'y, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	H. M.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	H. M.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	H. M.	H. M.
1 M	1	5 43	6 26	55	4 38	5 45	6 24	49	1 24	5 46	6 22	43	ev. 24
2 Tu	2	5 41	6 27	1 41	5 41	5 42	6 25	1 36	2 27	5 44	6 23	1 03	1 14
3 W	3	5 40	6 28	2 20	6 43	5 41	6 26	2 15	3 29	5 43	6 24	2 11	1 56
4 Th	4	5 38	6 29	2 50	7 39	5 39	6 27	2 47	4 25	5 41	6 25	2 43	2 32
5 Fr	5	5 35	6 30	3 17	8 30	5 37	6 28	3 14	5 16	5 39	6 25	3 12	3 25
6 Sa	6	5 34	6 31	3 39	9 16	5 35	6 29	3 38	6 2	5 38	6 26	3 36	4 16
7 Su	7	5 32	6 32	4 1	9 58	5 33	6 30	4 1	6 44	5 37	6 27	4 1	5 44
8 M	8	5 30	6 33	4 23	10 35	5 31	6 31	4 23	7 21	5 35	6 28	4 25	6 21
9 Tu	9	5 29	6 34	4 46	11 9	5 30	6 32	4 48	7 55	5 33	6 29	4 49	6 55
10 W	10	5 27	6 35	sets.	11 45	5 28	6 33	sets.	8 31	5 31	6 30	sets.	7 31
11 Th	11	5 25	6 36	8 23	morn.	5 26	6 34	8 20	9 11	5 29	6 31	8 16	8 11
12 Fr	12	5 24	6 37	9 23	25	5 25	6 35	9 18	9 50	5 28	6 32	9 13	8 50
13 Sa	13	5 22	6 38	10 22	1 4	5 24	6 36	10 16	10 31	5 27	6 33	10 10	9 31
14 Su	14	5 21	6 39	11 17	1 45	5 22	6 37	11 11	11 15	5 25	6 34	11 5	10 15
15 M	15	5 19	6 40	morn.	2 29	5 21	6 38	12 0	morn.	5 24	6 35	11 54	11 6
16 Tu	16	5 17	6 41	6	3 20	5 20	6 39	morn.	6	5 23	6 36	morn.	12 0
17 W	17	5 16	6 42	50	4 14	5 18	6 40	45	1 0	5 21	6 37	39	23
18 Th	18	5 15	6 43	1 28	5 12	5 16	6 41	1 23	1 58	5 20	6 38	1 19	58
19 Fr	19	5 14	6 44	2 0	6 13	5 15	6 42	1 57	2 59	5 19	6 39	1 54	1 59
20 Sa	20	5 12	6 46	2 30	7 15	5 13	6 44	2 28	4 1	5 17	6 40	2 26	3 1
21 Su	21	5 10	6 47	2 57	8 12	5 11	6 45	2 57	4 58	5 15	6 41	2 56	3 58
22 M	22	5 8	6 48	3 25	9 10	5 10	6 46	3 25	5 56	5 14	6 42	3 25	4 56
23 Tu	23	5 6	6 49	3 53	10 3	5 9	6 47	3 55	6 49	5 13	6 43	3 57	5 49
24 W	24	5 4	6 51	ris.	10 53	5 7	6 48	ris.	7 39	5 11	6 44	ris.	6 39
25 Th	25	5 3	6 52	8 22	11 42	5 6	6 49	8 17	8 28	5 10	6 45	8 12	7 28
26 Fr	26	5 2	6 53	9 38	ev. 38	5 5	6 50	9 32	9 24	5 9	6 46	9 26	8 24
27 Sa	27	5 1	6 54	10 42	1 31	5 3	6 51	10 36	10 17	5 7	6 47	10 30	9 17
28 Su	28	5 4	5 59	6 56	11 36	5 2	6 52	11 30	11 8	5 6	6 48	11 25	10 8
29 M	29	5 14	6 43	4 57	6 57	morn.	3 19	5 16	5 53	morn.	5 29	6 49	11 54
30 Tu	30	5 4	5 56	6 55	19	4 15	5 0	6 54	11	5 3	6 50	9	ev. 1

5th MONTH.

MAY, 1861.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLES N.		Sun on Merid.			
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
Third Quarter	1	2	43 ev.	2	36 ev.	2	24 ev.	2	12 ev.	1	11	56	54
New Moon	9	6	23 ev.	6	11 ev.	5	59 ev.	5	48 ev.	9	11	56	13
First Quarter	17	11	19 mo.	11	7 mo.	10	55 mo.	10	44 mo.	17	11	56	9
Full Moon	24	1	22 mo.	1	10 mo.	0	58 mo.	0	47 mo.	25	11	56	39
Third Quarter	31	5	41 mo.	5	29 mo.	5	17 mo.	5	6 mo.				

CALENDAR FOR												
CHARLES N. & NORTH												
Carolina, Tennessee,												
Geo., Alabama, Missis-												
sippi, and Louisiana.												
SUN		MOON		SUN		MOON		H. W.		CH. W.		
RISES.		SETS.		RISES.		SETS.		CRON		CRON		
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
5	13	6	41	1	32	1	54	1	54	1	54	
5	12	6	42	1	38	2	44	1	54	1	54	
5	11	6	43	2	3	3	31	2	44	1	54	
5	10	6	44	2	29	4	17	3	31	2	44	
5	10	6	45	2	29	4	17	3	31	2	44	
5	9	6	45	2	58	5	3	3	31	2	44	
5	8	6	46	3	26	5	3	3	31	2	44	
5	7	6	46	3	56	6	24	4	17	3	31	
5	6	6	47	sets.	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	
5	5	6	48	7	48	7	46	7	46	7	46	
5	4	6	48	8	41	8	30	8	30	8	30	
5	3	6	49	9	33	9	15	9	15	9	15	
5	2	6	50	10	21	10	58	10	58	10	58	
5	1	6	50	11	4	10	47	10	47	10	47	
5	0	6	51	11	43	11	38	11	38	11	38	
5	0	6	52	morn.								
5	0	6	52	20	32	20	32	20	32	20	32	
4	59	6	53	52	1	28	1	28	1	28	1	28
4	58	6	54	1	26	2	27	2	27	2	27	
4	58	6	54	1	58	3	25	3	25	3	25	
4	57	6	55	2	35	4	26	4	26	4	26	
4	57	6	55	3	16	5	25	5	25	5	25	
4	56	6	56	ris.	6	21	6	21	6	21	6	21
4	56	6	56	7	50	7	11	7	11	7	11	
4	55	6	57	8	52	8	9	8	9	8	9	
4	55	6	57	9	44	9	2	9	2	9	2	
4	54	6	58	10	28	10	50	10	50	10	50	
4	54	6	58	11	4	10	41	10	41	10	41	
4	53	6	59	11	37	11	29	11	29	11	29	
4	53	6	59	morn.	ev.	1	4	1	4	1	4	
4	53	7	0	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	

CALENDAR FOR		SUN		MOON		RISES.		H. W.		CH. W.								
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	H. M.	Sets.	H. M.	Sets.	H. M.	Rises.	H. M.	Ch. W.	H. M.	Ch. W.							
W	1	5	2	6	52	1	14	2	44	1	54							
Th	2	5	1	6	53	1	14	2	44	2	44							
Fr	3	5	0	6	54	1	14	2	44	3	31							
Sa	4	4	5	9	6	55	2	5	31	4	17							
F	5	4	5	8	6	56	2	28	4	17	4	17						
M	6	4	5	7	6	56	2	53	5	3	5	3						
Tu	7	4	5	6	57	3	18	6	24	6	24							
W	8	4	5	5	6	58	3	45	5	6	24	5	6					
Th	9	4	4	5	4	59	sets.	7	3	7	3	7	3					
Fr	10	4	4	3	53	7	0	8	6	7	46	7	46					
Sa	11	4	4	3	52	7	1	9	0	8	30	8	30					
F	12	4	4	3	51	7	2	9	52	9	15	9	15					
M	13	4	4	3	50	7	3	10	38	10	58	10	58					
Tu	14	4	4	2	49	7	4	11	18	10	47	11	47					
W	15	4	4	1	48	7	5	11	54	11	38	11	38					
Th	16	4	4	0	47	7	6	morn.										
Fr	17	4	4	0	46	7	7	28	20	32	20	32	20	32				
Sa	18	4	4	0	45	7	7	56	21	27	21	27	21	27				
F	19	4	4	0	44	7	8	1	26	2	27	2	27	2	27			
M	20	4	4	0	43	7	9	1	54	3	25	3	25	3	25			
Tu	21	4	4	0	43	7	10	2	26	4	26	4	26	4	26			
W	22	4	4	0	42	7	10	3	4	5	25	5	25	5	25			
Th	23	4	4	0	42	7	11	4	56	6	21	6	21	6	21			
Fr	24	4	4	0	41	7	12	5	6	7	11	7	11	7	11			
Sa	25	4	4	0	40	7	13	6	7	11	7	11	7	11	7	11		
F	26	4	4	0	39	7	14	7	8	9	2	9	2	9	2	9		
M	27	4	4	0	38	7	14	8	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	
Tu	28	4	4	0	37	7	15	9	10	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
W	29	4	4	0	36	7	16	10	16	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9
Th	30	4	4	0	35	7	17	11	4	10	41	10	41	10	41	10	41	
Fr	31	4	4	0	34	7	18	12	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

CALENDAR FOR											
N. YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONN., NEW-JERSEY, PENN., OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.											
SUN		RISES.		SETS.		MOON		RISES.		H. W. N. YORK	
	H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	59	6	55			49	1	57			
2	58	6	56			1	17	2	54		
3	57	6	57			1	46	3	44		
4	56	6	58			2	6	4	31		
5	55	6	59			2	27	5	17		
6	54	7	0			2	51	6	3		
7	53	7	1			3	15	6	45		
8	52	7	2			3	41	7	24		
9	51	7	3	sets.		8	3	8	3		
10	50	7	4	8	11	8	46				
11	49	7	5	9	6	9	30				
12	48	7	6	9	58	10	15				
13	47	7	7	10	44	10	58				
14	46	7	8	11	23	11	47				
15	45	7	9	11	58	morn.					
16	44	7	10	morn.							
17	43	7	11	30	1	32	17	32			
18	42	7	12	57	2	28	18	28			
19	41	7	13	1	26	3	27	19	27		
20	40	7	14	1	52	4	25	20	25		
21	39	7	15	2	24	5	26	21	26		
22	38	7	16	3	0	6	25	22	25		
23	37	7	17	ris.	7	21		23			
24	36	7	18	8	15	8	11	24	11		
25	35	7	19	9	16	9	9	25	9		
26	34	7	20	10	3	10	2	26	10		
27	33	7	21	10	46	10	50	27	50		
28	32	7	22	11	18	11	41	28	41		
29	31	7	23	11	45	ev.	29	29	45		
30	30	7	24	morn.	1	18		30	18		
31	29	7	25	9	2	4		31	2		

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENG- land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.											
	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON		RISES.		H. W.		CH. W.		
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
1	1 54	6 59	4	52	5	11	4	52	5	11	4
2	1 53	7 0	1	20	6	8	5	11	4	52	5
3	1 51	7 1	1	48	6	57	6	8	57	6	8
4	1 50	7 2	2	6	7	44	7	44	7	44	7
5	1 49	7 3	2	27	8	31	8	31	8	31	8
6	1 48	7 4	2	50	9	17	9	17	9	17	9
7	1 47	7 5	3	13	9	59	10	59	10	59	10
8	1 46	7 6	3	37	10	38	11	38	11	38	11
9	1 45	7 7	sets.	11	17	4	11	17	4	11	17
10	1 44	7 8	8	17	12	0	12	0	12	0	12
11	1 43	7 9	9	9	12	morn.					
12	1 42	7 10	10	4	44	1	29	4	44	1	29
13	1 41	7 11	10	49	1	29	4	44	1	29	4
14	1 40	7 12	11	27	2	12	5	12	5	12	5
15	1 39	7 13	morn.	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
16	1 38	7 14	2	3	52	3	1	3	1	3	1
17	1 37	7 15	33	4	46	4	46	4	46	4	46
18	1 36	7 16	59	5	42	5	42	5	42	5	42
19	1 35	7 17	1	26	6	41	6	41	6	41	6
20	1 34	7 18	1	51	7	39	7	39	7	39	7
21	1 34	7 19	2	21	8	40	8	40	8	40	8
22	1 33	7 20	2	56	9	39	9	39	9	39	9
23	1 32	7 21	ris.	10	35	10	35	10	35	10	35
24	1 31	7 22	8	21	11	23	11	23	11	23	11
25	1 30	7 23	9	22	ev.	23	9	22	ev.	23	9
26	1 29	7 24	10	8	1	16	1	16	1	16	1
27	1 28	7 25	10	50	2	4	2	4	2	4	2
28	1 27	7 26	11	21	2	55	11	21	2	55	11
29	1 26	7 27	11	47	3	43	11	47	3	43	11
30	1 25	7 28	morn.	10	4	32	10	4	32	10	4
31	1 24	7 28	10	5	18	5	18	5	18	5	18

6th MONTH.

JUNE, 1861.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.			BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	P.	H.	M.	S.
New Moon	8		8 54 mo.	8 42 mo.	8 30 mo.	8 19 mo.	1	11	57	32
First Quarter	15		5 32 ev.	5 20 ev.	5 8 ev.	4 57 ev.	9	11	58	56
Full Moon	22		9 39 mo.	9 27 mo.	9 15 mo.	9 4 mo.	17	12	0	36
Third Quarter	29		9 57 ev.	9 45 ev.	9 33 ev.	9 21 ev.	25	12	2	19

CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.									
SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	MOON SETS.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.
4 53	7 1	32	1 54	32	1 54	32	1 54	32	1 54
4 53	7 1	58	2 43	58	2 43	58	2 43	58	2 43
4 53	7 2	1	27	3 31	1	27	3 31	1	27
4 52	7 2	1	58	4 22	1	58	4 22	1	58
4 52	7 3	2	31	5 9	2	31	5 9	2	31
4 52	7 3	10	5 57	3 10	5 57	3 10	5 57	3 10	5 57
4 52	7 4	3 56	6 43	4 35	6 43	4 35	6 43	4 35	6 43
4 52	7 4	sets.	7 25	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14
4 52	7 5	8 18	8 14	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14
4 52	7 5	9 4	8 58	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14
4 52	7 6	9 43	9 42	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14
4 52	7 6	10 21	10 25	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14
4 52	7 7	10 55	11 14	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14
4 52	7 7	11 28	morn.	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14
4 52	7 8	morn.	5 18	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14
4 52	7 8	morn.	5 18	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14	5 18	8 14
4 52	7 9	33	1 56	33	1 56	33	1 56	33	1 56
4 52	7 9	1 10	2 58	1 10	2 58	1 10	2 58	1 10	2 58
4 52	7 10	1 52	4 2	1 52	4 2	1 52	4 2	1 52	4 2
4 52	7 10	2 41	5 8	2 41	5 8	2 41	5 8	2 41	5 8
4 52	7 10	3 38	6 10	3 38	6 10	3 38	6 10	3 38	6 10
4 52	7 11	rises.	7 3	4 52	7 11	rises.	7 3	4 52	7 11
4 52	7 11	8 20	7 58	4 52	7 11	8 20	7 58	4 52	7 11
4 53	7 11	8 59	8 45	4 53	7 11	8 59	8 45	4 53	7 11
4 53	7 11	9 34	9 27	4 53	7 11	9 34	9 27	4 53	7 11
4 53	7 11	10 4	10 9	4 53	7 11	10 4	10 9	4 53	7 11
4 53	7 11	10 32	10 51	4 53	7 11	10 32	10 51	4 53	7 11
4 54	7 11	10 59	11 33	4 54	7 11	10 59	11 33	4 54	7 11
4 54	7 11	11 29	ev.	4 54	7 11	11 29	ev.	4 54	7 11
4 54	7 11	11 57	1	4 54	7 11	11 57	1	4 54	7 11

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.									
SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	MOON SETS.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.
4 36	7 18	32	1 54	32	1 54	32	1 54	32	1 54
4 36	7 19	54	2 43	54	2 43	54	2 43	54	2 43
4 35	7 19	1 30	4 53	1 30	4 53	1 30	4 53	1 30	4 53
4 35	7 20	1 47	5 8	1 47	5 8	1 47	5 8	1 47	5 8
4 35	7 20	2 18	6 43	2 18	6 43	2 18	6 43	2 18	6 43
4 34	7 21	2 54	7 31	2 54	7 31	2 54	7 31	2 54	7 31
4 34	7 21	3 39	8 14	3 39	8 14	3 39	8 14	3 39	8 14
4 34	7 22	sets.	7 25	4 34	7 22	sets.	7 25	4 34	7 22
4 34	7 22	8 36	8 14	4 34	7 22	8 36	8 14	4 34	7 22
4 34	7 23	9 19	9 42	4 34	7 23	9 19	9 42	4 34	7 23
4 34	7 23	9 56	10 25	4 34	7 23	9 56	10 25	4 34	7 23
4 34	7 25	10 29	11 14	4 34	7 25	10 29	11 14	4 34	7 25
4 34	7 25	11 0	11 28	4 34	7 25	11 0	11 28	4 34	7 25
4 34	7 26	11 28	morn.	4 34	7 26	11 28	morn.	4 34	7 26
4 33	7 27	11 56	12 1	4 33	7 27	11 56	12 1	4 33	7 27
4 33	7 27	morn.	12 1	4 33	7 27	morn.	12 1	4 33	7 27
4 33	7 28	26	1 0	4 33	7 28	26	1 0	4 33	7 28
4 33	7 28	1 38	2 24	4 33	7 28	1 38	2 24	4 33	7 28
4 33	7 28	2 24	3 20	4 33	7 28	2 24	3 20	4 33	7 28
4 34	7 28	3 20	4 10	4 34	7 28	3 20	4 10	4 34	7 28
4 34	7 29	rises.	4 52	4 34	7 29	rises.	4 52	4 34	7 29
4 34	7 29	8 35	9 11	4 34	7 29	8 35	9 11	4 34	7 29
4 35	7 29	9 42	10 9	4 35	7 29	9 42	10 9	4 35	7 29
4 35	7 29	10 9	10 33	4 35	7 29	10 9	10 33	4 35	7 29
4 35	7 29	10 58	11 23	4 35	7 29	10 58	11 23	4 35	7 29
4 36	7 29	11 48	12 1	4 36	7 29	11 48	12 1	4 36	7 29

Day of Week.	Day of Month.
Sa	1
F	2
M	3
Th	4
Fr	5
Sa	6
F	7
M	8
Th	9
Fr	10
Sa	11
F	12
M	13
Th	14
Fr	15
Sa	16
F	17
M	18
Th	19
Fr	20
Sa	21
F	22
M	23
Th	24
Fr	25
Sa	26
F	27
M	28
Th	29
Fr	30

CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Conn., New Jersey, Penn'a, Ohio Indiana, and Illinois.									
SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	MOON SETS.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.
4 31	7 24	31	2 54	31	2 54	31	2 54	31	2 54
4 30	7 25	53	3 43	53	3 43	53	3 43	53	3 43
4 30	7 25	1 28	4 31	1 28	4 31	1 28	4 31	1 28	4 31
4 29	7 26	1 44	5 22	1 44	5 22	1 44	5 22	1 44	5 22
4 29	7 27	2 13	6 9	2 13	6 9	2 13	6 9	2 13	6 9
4 28	7 27	2 49	6 57	2 49	6 57	2 49	6 57	2 49	6 57
4 28	7 28	3 34	7 43	3 34	7 43	3 34	7 43	3 34	7 43
4 28	7 28	sets.	8 25	4 28	7 28	sets.	8 25	4 28	7 28
4 28	7 29	8 41	9 14	4 28	7 29	8 41	9 14	4 28	7 29
4 28	7 29	9 24	9 58	4 28	7 29	9 24	9 58	4 28	7 29
4 28	7 30	10 0	10 42	4 28	7 30	10 0	10 42	4 28	7 30
4 28	7 30	10 32	11 25	4 28	7 30	10 32	11 25	4 28	7 30
4 28	7 31	11 1	morn.	4 28	7 31	11 1	morn.	4 28	7 31
4 28	7 31	11 29	12 14	4 28	7 31	11 29	12 14	4 28	7 31
4 28	7 32	11 56	1 1	4 28	7 32	11 56	1 1	4 28	7 32
4 28	7 32	morn.	1 1	4 28	7 32	morn.	1 1	4 28	7 32
4 28	7 33	24	2 56	4 28	7 33	24	2 56	4 28	7 33
4 28	7 33	56	3 58	4 28	7 33	56	3 58	4 28	7 33
4 29	7 34	1 38	4 10	4 29	7 34	1 38	4 10	4 29	7 34
4 29	7 34	2 13	5 8	4 29	7 34	2 13	5 8	4 29	7 34
4 29	7 34	3 11	7 10	4 29	7 34	3 11	7 10	4 29	7 34
4 29	7 35	rises.	8 3	4 29	7 35	rises.	8 3	4 29	7 35
4 29	7 35	8 40	8 58	4 29	7 35	8 40	8 58	4 29	7 35
4 30	7 35	9 15	9 45	4 30	7 35	9 15	9 45	4 30	7 35
4 30	7 35	9 45	10 27	4 30	7 35	9 45	10 27	4 30	7 35
4 30	7 35	10 11	11 9	4 30	7 35	10 11	11 9	4 30	7 35
4 30	7 35	10 33	11 51	4 30	7 35	10 33	11 51	4 30	7 35
4 31	7 35	10 57	ev.	4 31	7 35	10 57	ev.	4 31	7 35
4 31	7 35	11 22	1 17	4 31	7 35	11 22	1 17	4 31	7 35
4 31	7 35	11 45	2 3	4 31	7 35	11 45	2 3	4 31	7 35

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.									
SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	MOON SETS.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.	H. W.
4 25	7 29	31	6 57	31	6 57	31	6 57	31	6 57
4 24	7 30	58	7 45	58	7 45	58	7 45	58	7 45
4 24	7 30	1 26	8 36	1 26	8 36	1 26	8 36	1 26	8 36
4 23	7 31	1 41	9 23	1 41	9 23	1 41	9 23	1 41	9 23
4 23	7 32	2 9	10 11	2 9	10 11	2 9	10 11	2 9	10 11
4 23	7 33	2 44	10 57	2 44	10 57	2 44	10 57	2 44	10 57
4 23	7 33	3 28	11 39	2 44	10 57	3 28	11 39	2 44	10 57
4 22	7 34	sets.	11 39	4 22	7 34	sets.	11 39	4 22	7 34
4 22	7 35	8 47	morn.	4 22	7 35	8 47	morn.	4 22	7 35
4 22	7 35	9 29	10 12	4 22	7 35	9 29	10 12	4 22	7 35
4 22	7 36	10 4	1 12	4 22	7 36	10 4	1 12	4 22	7 36
4 22	7 37	10 35	1 56	4 22	7 37	10 35	1 56	4 22	7 37
4 22	7 37	11 3	2 39	4 22	7 37	11 3	2 39	4 22	7 37
4 22	7 38	11 29	3 28	4 22	7 38	11 29	3 28	4 22	7 38
4 22	7 38	11 55	4 18	4 22	7 38	11 55	4 18	4 22	7 38
4 22	7 38	morn.	5 11	4 22	7 38	morn.	5 11	4 22	7 38
4 22	7 39	22	6 10	4 22	7 39	22	6 10	4 22	7 39
4 22	7 39	53	7 12	4 22	7 39	53	7 12	4 22	7 39
4 23	7 39	1 28	8 16	4 23	7 39	1 28	8 16	4 23	7 39
4 23	7 39	2 13	9 22	4 23	7 39	2 13	9 22	4 23	7 39
4 23	7 39	3 8	10 24	4 23	7 39	3 8	10 24	4 23	7 39

7th MONTH.

JULY, 1861.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLES'N.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.								
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	a					
New Moon	7	23	ev.	9	16	ev.	9	4	ev.	8	53	ev.	1	12	3	31	
First Quarter	14	10	4	ev.	9	52	ev.	9	40	ev.	9	23	ev.	9	12	4	54
Full Moon	21	7	23	ev.	7	10	ev.	6	53	ev.	9	46	ev.	17	12	5	50
Third Quarter	29	3	7	ev.	2	55	ev.	2	43	ev.	2	32	ev.	25	12	6	11

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missour', and California.		CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Missis- sippi, and Louisiana.	
SUN RISES.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	MOON SETS.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4 55	7 11	4 55	7 11
4 55	7 11	4 55	7 11
4 56	7 11	4 56	7 11
4 56	7 11	4 56	7 11
4 57	7 11	4 57	7 11
4 57	7 11	4 57	7 11
4 58	7 11	4 58	7 11
4 58	7 11	4 58	7 11
4 59	7 10	4 59	7 10
5 0	7 10	5 0	7 10
5 0	7 10	5 0	7 10
5 1	7 9	5 1	7 9
5 1	7 9	5 1	7 9
5 2	7 9	5 2	7 9
5 2	7 9	5 2	7 9
5 3	7 8	5 3	7 8
5 3	7 8	5 3	7 8
5 4	7 8	5 4	7 8
5 4	7 8	5 4	7 8
5 5	7 7	5 5	7 7
5 5	7 7	5 5	7 7
5 6	7 7	5 6	7 7
5 6	7 7	5 6	7 7
5 7	7 6	5 7	7 6
5 7	7 6	5 7	7 6
5 8	7 6	5 8	7 6
5 8	7 6	5 8	7 6
5 9	7 5	5 9	7 5
5 9	7 5	5 9	7 5
5 10	7 5	5 10	7 5
5 10	7 5	5 10	7 5
5 11	7 4	5 11	7 4
5 11	7 4	5 11	7 4
5 12	7 4	5 12	7 4
5 12	7 4	5 12	7 4
5 13	7 3	5 13	7 3
5 13	7 3	5 13	7 3
5 14	7 3	5 14	7 3
5 14	7 3	5 14	7 3
5 15	7 2	5 15	7 2
5 15	7 2	5 15	7 2
5 16	7 2	5 16	7 2
5 16	7 2	5 16	7 2
5 17	7 1	5 17	7 1
5 17	7 1	5 17	7 1
5 18	7 1	5 18	7 1
5 18	7 1	5 18	7 1
5 19	7 0	5 19	7 0
5 19	7 0	5 19	7 0
5 20	7 0	5 20	7 0
5 20	7 0	5 20	7 0
5 21	6 59	5 21	6 59
5 21	6 59	5 21	6 59
5 22	6 58	5 22	6 58
5 22	6 58	5 22	6 58
5 23	6 57	5 23	6 57
5 23	6 57	5 23	6 57
5 24	6 56	5 24	6 56
5 24	6 56	5 24	6 56
5 25	6 55	5 25	6 55
5 25	6 55	5 25	6 55
5 26	6 54	5 26	6 54
5 26	6 54	5 26	6 54
5 27	6 53	5 27	6 53
5 27	6 53	5 27	6 53
5 28	6 52	5 28	6 52
5 28	6 52	5 28	6 52
5 29	6 51	5 29	6 51
5 29	6 51	5 29	6 51
5 30	6 50	5 30	6 50
5 30	6 50	5 30	6 50
5 31	6 49	5 31	6 49
5 31	6 49	5 31	6 49

10th MONTH.

OCTOBER, 1861.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
	D.	H. M.	M. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
New Moon	4	2 13 mo.	2 1 mo.	1 49 mo.	1 38 mo.	1	11	49	32
First Quarter	10	5 25 ev.	5 13 ev.	5 1 ev.	4 50 ev.	9	11	47	12
Full Moon	18	1 54 ev.	1 42 ev.	1 30 ev.	1 19 ev.	17	11	45	21
Third Quarter	26	5 11 ev.	4 59 ev.	4 46 ev.	4 35 ev.	25	11	44	8

CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'NORTH									
Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.									
SUN	MOON	H. W.	SUN	MOON	H. W.	SUN	MOON	H. W.	SUN
RISES.	SETS.	CH. TON.	RISES.	SETS.	CH. TON.	RISES.	SETS.	CH. TON.	RISES.
5 56	5 43	5 1	5 56	5 43	5 1	5 56	5 43	5 1	5 56
5 57	5 44	5 3	5 57	5 44	5 3	5 57	5 44	5 3	5 57
5 58	5 45	5 5	5 58	5 45	5 5	5 58	5 45	5 5	5 58
5 59	5 46	5 7	5 59	5 46	5 7	5 59	5 46	5 7	5 59
6 0	5 47	5 9	6 0	5 47	5 9	6 0	5 47	5 9	6 0
6 1	5 48	5 11	6 1	5 48	5 11	6 1	5 48	5 11	6 1
6 2	5 49	5 13	6 2	5 49	5 13	6 2	5 49	5 13	6 2
6 3	5 50	5 15	6 3	5 50	5 15	6 3	5 50	5 15	6 3
6 4	5 51	5 17	6 4	5 51	5 17	6 4	5 51	5 17	6 4
6 5	5 52	5 19	6 5	5 52	5 19	6 5	5 52	5 19	6 5
6 6	5 53	5 21	6 6	5 53	5 21	6 6	5 53	5 21	6 6
6 7	5 54	5 23	6 7	5 54	5 23	6 7	5 54	5 23	6 7
6 8	5 55	5 25	6 8	5 55	5 25	6 8	5 55	5 25	6 8
6 9	5 56	5 27	6 9	5 56	5 27	6 9	5 56	5 27	6 9
6 10	5 57	5 29	6 10	5 57	5 29	6 10	5 57	5 29	6 10
6 11	5 58	5 31	6 11	5 58	5 31	6 11	5 58	5 31	6 11
6 12	5 59	5 33	6 12	5 59	5 33	6 12	5 59	5 33	6 12
6 13	5 60	5 35	6 13	5 60	5 35	6 13	5 60	5 35	6 13
6 14	5 61	5 37	6 14	5 61	5 37	6 14	5 61	5 37	6 14
6 15	5 62	5 39	6 15	5 62	5 39	6 15	5 62	5 39	6 15
6 16	5 63	5 41	6 16	5 63	5 41	6 16	5 63	5 41	6 16
6 17	5 64	5 43	6 17	5 64	5 43	6 17	5 64	5 43	6 17
6 18	5 65	5 45	6 18	5 65	5 45	6 18	5 65	5 45	6 18
6 19	5 66	5 47	6 19	5 66	5 47	6 19	5 66	5 47	6 19
6 20	5 67	5 49	6 20	5 67	5 49	6 20	5 67	5 49	6 20
6 21	5 68	5 51	6 21	5 68	5 51	6 21	5 68	5 51	6 21
6 22	5 69	5 53	6 22	5 69	5 53	6 22	5 69	5 53	6 22
6 23	5 70	5 55	6 23	5 70	5 55	6 23	5 70	5 55	6 23
6 24	5 71	5 57	6 24	5 71	5 57	6 24	5 71	5 57	6 24
6 25	5 72	5 59	6 25	5 72	5 59	6 25	5 72	5 59	6 25
6 26	5 73	5 61	6 26	5 73	5 61	6 26	5 73	5 61	6 26
6 27	5 74	5 63	6 27	5 74	5 63	6 27	5 74	5 63	6 27
6 28	5 75	5 65	6 28	5 75	5 65	6 28	5 75	5 65	6 28
6 29	5 76	5 67	6 29	5 76	5 67	6 29	5 76	5 67	6 29
6 30	5 77	5 69	6 30	5 77	5 69	6 30	5 77	5 69	6 30
6 31	5 78	5 71	6 31	5 78	5 71	6 31	5 78	5 71	6 31

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON;									
Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.									
SUN	MOON	H. W.	SUN	MOON	H. W.	SUN	MOON	H. W.	SUN
RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	RISES.
5 56	5 44	2 47	5 56	5 44	2 47	5 56	5 44	2 47	5 56
5 57	5 45	2 49	5 57	5 45	2 49	5 57	5 45	2 49	5 57
5 58	5 46	2 51	5 58	5 46	2 51	5 58	5 46	2 51	5 58
5 59	5 47	2 53	5 59	5 47	2 53	5 59	5 47	2 53	5 59
6 0	5 48	2 55	6 0	5 48	2 55	6 0	5 48	2 55	6 0
6 1	5 49	2 57	6 1	5 49	2 57	6 1	5 49	2 57	6 1
6 2	5 50	2 59	6 2	5 50	2 59	6 2	5 50	2 59	6 2
6 3	5 51	3 01	6 3	5 51	3 01	6 3	5 51	3 01	6 3
6 4	5 52	3 03	6 4	5 52	3 03	6 4	5 52	3 03	6 4
6 5	5 53	3 05	6 5	5 53	3 05	6 5	5 53	3 05	6 5
6 6	5 54	3 07	6 6	5 54	3 07	6 6	5 54	3 07	6 6
6 7	5 55	3 09	6 7	5 55	3 09	6 7	5 55	3 09	6 7
6 8	5 56	3 11	6 8	5 56	3 11	6 8	5 56	3 11	6 8
6 9	5 57	3 13	6 9	5 57	3 13	6 9	5 57	3 13	6 9
6 10	5 58	3 15	6 10	5 58	3 15	6 10	5 58	3 15	6 10
6 11	5 59	3 17	6 11	5 59	3 17	6 11	5 59	3 17	6 11
6 12	5 60	3 19	6 12	5 60	3 19	6 12	5 60	3 19	6 12
6 13	5 61	3 21	6 13	5 61	3 21	6 13	5 61	3 21	6 13
6 14	5 62	3 23	6 14	5 62	3 23	6 14	5 62	3 23	6 14
6 15	5 63	3 25	6 15	5 63	3 25	6 15	5 63	3 25	6 15
6 16	5 64	3 27	6 16	5 64	3 27	6 16	5 64	3 27	6 16
6 17	5 65	3 29	6 17	5 65	3 29	6 17	5 65	3 29	6 17
6 18	5 66	3 31	6 18	5 66	3 31	6 18	5 66	3 31	6 18
6 19	5 67	3 33	6 19	5 67	3 33	6 19	5 67	3 33	6 19
6 20	5 68	3 35	6 20	5 68	3 35	6 20	5 68	3 35	6 20
6 21	5 69	3 37	6 21	5 69	3 37	6 21	5 69	3 37	6 21
6 22	5 70	3 39	6 22	5 70	3 39	6 22	5 70	3 39	6 22
6 23	5 71	3 41	6 23	5 71	3 41	6 23	5 71	3 41	6 23
6 24	5 72	3 43	6 24	5 72	3 43	6 24	5 72	3 43	6 24
6 25	5 73	3 45	6 25	5 73	3 45	6 25	5 73	3 45	6 25
6 26	5 74	3 47	6 26	5 74	3 47	6 26	5 74	3 47	6 26
6 27	5 75	3 49	6 27	5 75	3 49	6 27	5 75	3 49	6 27
6 28	5 76	3 51	6 28	5 76	3 51	6 28	5 76	3 51	6 28
6 29	5 77	3 53	6 29	5 77	3 53	6 29	5 77	3 53	6 29
6 30	5 78	3 55	6 30	5 78	3 55	6 30	5 78	3 55	6 30
6 31	5 79	3 57	6 31	5 79	3 57	6 31	5 79	3 57	6 31

Day of Month.	Day of Week.
1	Tu
2	W
3	Th
4	Fr
5	Sa
6	Fr
7	M
8	Tu
9	W
10	Th
11	Fr
12	Sa
13	Fr
14	M
15	Tu
16	W
17	Th
18	Fr
19	Sa
20	Fr
21	M
22	Tu
23	W
24	Th
25	Fr
26	Sa
27	Fr
28	M
29	Tu
30	W
31	Th

CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'a, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.									
SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.
5 56	5 43	6 1	6 1	5 56	5 43	6 1	6 1	5 56	5 43
5 57	5 42	6 3	6 3	5 57	5 42	6 3	6 3	5 57	5 42
5 58	5 41	6 5	6 5	5 58	5 41	6 5	6 5	5 58	5 41
5 59	5 39	6 7	6 7	5 59	5 39	6 7	6 7	5 59	5 39
6 0	5 37	6 8	6 8	6 0	5 37	6 8	6 8	6 0	5 37
6 1	5 36	6 10	6 10	6 1	5 36	6 10	6 10	6 1	5 36
6 2	5 34	6 12	6 12	6 2	5 34	6 12	6 12	6 2	5 34
6 3	5 33	6 14	6 14	6 3	5 33	6 14	6 14	6 3	5 33
6 4	5 31	6 15	6 15	6 4	5 31	6 15	6 15	6 4	5 31
6 5	5 29	6 16	6 16	6 5	5 29	6 16	6 16	6 5	5 29
6 6	5 28	6 18	6 18	6 6	5 28	6 18	6 18	6 6	5 28
6 7	5 26	6 19	6 19	6 7	5 26	6 19	6 19	6 7	5 26
6 8	5 25	6 21	6 21	6 8	5 25	6 21	6 21	6 8	5 25
6 9	5 23	6 23	6 23	6 9	5 23	6 23	6 23	6 9	5 23
6 10	5 22	6 25	6 25	6 10	5 22	6 25	6 25	6 10	5 22
6 11	5 20	6 26	6 26	6 11	5 20	6 26	6 26	6 11	5 20
6 12	5 19	6 28	6 28	6 12	5 19	6 28	6 28	6 12	5 19
6 13	5 17	6 29	6 29	6 13	5 17	6 29	6 29	6 13	5 17
6 14	5 16	6 31	6 31	6 14	5 16	6 31	6 31	6 14	5 16
6 15	5 15	7 01	7 01	6 15	5 15	7 01	7 01	6 15	5 15
6 16	5 13	7 02	7 02	6 16	5 13	7 02	7 02	6 16	5 13
6 17	5 12	7 04	7 04	6 17	5 12	7 04	7 04	6 17	5 12
6 18	5 10	7 06	7 06	6 18	5 10	7 06	7 06	6 18	5 10
6 19	5 09	7 08	7 08	6 19	5 09	7 08	7 08	6 19	5 09
6 20	5 08	7 10	7 10	6 20	5 08	7 10	7 10	6 20	5 08
6 21	5 07	7 12	7 12	6 21	5 07	7 12	7 12	6 21	5 07
6 22	5 06	7 14	7 14	6 22	5 06	7 14	7 14	6 22	5 06
6 23	5 05	7 16	7 16	6 23	5 05	7 16	7 16	6 23	5 05
6 24	5 04	7 18	7 18	6 24	5 04	7 18	7 18	6 24	5 04
6 25	5 03	7 20	7 20	6 25	5 03	7 20	7 20	6 25	5 03
6 26	5 02	7 22	7 22	6 26	5 02	7 22	7 22	6 26	5 02
6 27	5 01	7 24	7 24	6 27	5 01	7 24	7 24	6 27	5 01
6 28	5 00	7 26	7 26	6 28	5 00	7 26	7 26	6 28	5 00
6 29	4 59	7 28	7 28	6 29	4 59	7 28	7 28	6 29	4 59
6 30	4 58	7 30	7 30	6 30	4 58	7 30	7 30	6 30	4 58
6 31	4 57	7 32	7 32	6 31	4 57	7 32	7 32	6 31	4 57
6 32	4 56	7 34	7 34	6 32	4 56	7 34	7 34	6 32	4 56
6 33	4 55	7 36	7 36	6 33	4 55	7 36	7 36	6 33	4 55
6 34	4 54	7 38	7 38	6 34	4 54	7 38	7 38	6 34	4 54
6 35	4 53	7 40	7 40	6 35	4 53	7 40	7 40	6 35	4 53
6 36	4 52	7 42	7 42	6 36	4 52	7 42	7 42	6 36	4 52
6 37	4 51	7 44	7 44	6 37	4 51	7 44	7 44	6 37	4 51
6 38	4 50	7 46	7 46	6 38	4 50	7 46	7 46	6 38	4 50
6 39	4 49	7 48	7 48	6 39	4 49	7 48	7 48	6 39	4 49
6 40	4 48	7 50	7 50	6 40	4 48	7 50	7 50	6 40	4 48
6 41	4 47	7 52	7 52	6 41	4 47	7 52	7 52	6 41	4 47
6 42	4 46	7 54	7 54	6 42	4 46	7 54	7 54	6 42	4 46
6 43	4 45	7 56	7 56	6 43	4 45	7 56	7 56	6 43	4 45
6 44	4 44	7 58	7 58	6 44	4 44	7 58	7 58	6 44	4 44
6 45	4 43	7 60	7 60	6 45	4 43	7 60	7 60	6 45	4 43
6 46	4 42	7 62	7 62	6 46	4 42	7 62	7 62	6 46	4 42
6 47	4 41	7 64	7 64	6 47	4 41	7 64	7 64	6 47	4 41
6 48	4 40	7 66	7 66	6 48	4 40	7 66	7 66	6 48	4 40
6 49	4 39	7 68	7 68	6 49	4 39	7 68	7 68	6 49	4 39
6 50	4 38	7 70	7 70	6 50	4 38	7 70	7 70	6 50	4 38
6 51	4 37	7 72	7 72	6 51	4 37	7 72	7 72	6 51	4 37
6 52	4 36	7 74	7 74	6 52	4 36	7 74	7 74	6 52	4 36
6 53	4 35	7 76	7 76	6 53	4 35	7 76	7 76	6 53	4 35
6 54	4 34	7 78	7 78	6 54	4 34	7 78	7 78	6 54	4 34
6 55	4 33	7 80	7 80	6 55	4 33	7 80	7 80	6 55	4 33
6 56	4 32	7 82	7 82	6 56	4 32	7 82	7 82	6 56	4 32
6 57	4 31	7 84	7 84	6 57	4 31	7 84	7 84	6 57	4 31
6 58	4 30	7 86	7 86	6 58	4 30	7 86	7 86	6 58	4 30
6 59	4 29	7 88	7 88	6 59	4 29	7 88	7 88	6 59	4 29
6 60	4 28	7 90	7 90	6 60	4 28	7 90	7 90	6 60	4 28
6 61	4 27	7 92	7 92	6 61	4 27	7 92	7 92	6 61	4 27
6 62	4 26	7 94	7 94	6 62	4 26	7 94	7 94	6 62	4 26
6 63	4 25	7 96	7 96	6 63	4 25	7 96	7 96	6 63	4 25
6 64	4 24	7 98	7 98	6 64	4 24	7 98	7 98	6 64	4 24
6 65	4 23	7 100	7 100	6 65	4 23	7 100	7 100	6 65	4 23
6 66	4 22	7 102	7 102	6 66	4 22	7 102	7 102	6 66	4 22
6 67	4 21	7 104	7 104	6 67	4 21	7 104	7 104	6 67	4 21
6 68	4 20	7 106	7 106	6 68	4 20	7 106	7 106	6 68	4 20
6 69	4 19	7 108	7 108	6 69	4 19	7 108	7 108	6 69	4 19
6 70	4 18	7 110	7 110	6 70	4 18	7 110	7 110	6 70	4 18
6 71	4 17	7 112	7 112	6 71	4 17	7 112	7 112	6 71	4 17
6 72	4 16	7 114	7 114	6 72	4 16	7 114	7 114	6 72	4 16
6 73	4 15	7 116	7 116	6 73	4 15	7 116	7 116	6 73	4 15
6 74	4 14	7 118	7 118	6 74	4 14	7 118	7 118	6 74	4 14
6 75	4 13	7 120	7 120	6 75	4 13	7 120	7 120	6 75	4 13
6 76	4 12	7 122	7 122	6 76	4 12	7 122	7 122	6 76	4 12
6 77	4 11	7 124	7 124	6 77	4 11	7 124	7 124	6 77	4 11
6 78	4 10	7 126	7 126	6 78	4 10	7 126	7 126	6 78	4 10
6 79	4 09	7 128	7 128	6 79	4 09	7 128	7 128	6 79	4 09
6 80	4 08	7 130	7 130	6 80	4 08	7 130	7 130	6 80	4 08
6 81	4 07	7 132	7 132	6 81	4 07	7 132	7 132	6 81	4 07
6 82	4 06	7 134	7 134	6 82	4 06	7 134	7 134	6 82	4 06
6 83	4 05	7 136	7 136	6 83	4 05	7 136	7 136	6 83	4 05
6 84	4 04	7 138	7 138	6 84	4 04	7 138	7 138	6 84	4 04
6 85	4 03	7 140	7 140	6 85	4 03	7 140	7 140	6 85	4 03
6 86	4 02	7 142	7 142	6 86	4 02	7 142	7 142	6 86	4 02
6 87	4 01	7 144	7 144	6 87	4 01	7 144	7 144	6 87	4 01
6 88	4 00	7 146	7 146	6 88	4 00	7 146	7 146	6 88	4 00
6 89	3 59	7 148	7 148	6 89	3 59	7 148	7 148	6 89	3 59
6 90	3 58	7 150	7 150	6 90	3 58	7 150	7 150	6 90	3 58
6 91	3 57	7 152	7 152	6 91	3 57	7 152	7 152	6 91	3 57
6 92	3 56	7 154	7 154	6 92	3 56	7 154	7 154	6 92	3 56
6 93	3 55	7 156	7 156	6 93	3 55	7 156	7 156	6 93	3 55
6 94	3 54	7 158	7 158	6 94	3 54	7 158	7 158	6 94	3 54
6 95	3 53	7 160	7 160	6 95	3 53	7 160	7 160	6 95	3 53
6 96	3 52	7 162	7 162	6 96	3 52	7 162	7 162	6 96	3 52
6 97	3 51	7 164	7 164	6 97	3 51	7 164	7 164	6 97	3 51
6 98	3 50	7 166	7 166	6 98	3 50	7 166	7 166	6 98	3 50
6 99	3 49	7 168	7 168	6 99	3 49	7 168	7 168	6 99	3 49
6 100	3 48	7 170	7 170	6 100	3 48	7 170	7 170	6 100	3 48
6 101	3 47	7 172	7 172	6 101	3 47	7 172	7 172	6 101	3 47
6 102	3 46	7 174	7 174	6 102	3 46	7 174	7 174	6 102	3 46
6 103	3 45	7 176	7 176	6 103	3 45	7 176	7 176	6 103	3 45
6 104	3 44	7 178	7 178	6 104	3 44	7 178	7 178	6 104	3 44
6 105	3 43	7 180	7 180	6 105	3 43	7 180	7 180	6 105	3 43
6 106	3 42	7 182	7 182	6 106	3 42	7 182	7 182	6 106	3 42
6 107	3 41	7 184	7 184	6 107	3 41	7 184	7 184	6 107	3 41
6 108	3 40	7 186	7 186	6 108	3 40	7 186	7 186	6 108	3 40
6 109	3 39	7 188	7 188	6 109	3 39	7 188	7 188	6 109	3 39
6 110	3 38	7 190	7 190	6 110	3 38	7 190	7 190	6 110	3 38
6 111	3 37	7 192	7 192	6 111	3 37	7 192	7 192	6 111	3 37
6 112	3 36	7 194	7 194	6 112	3 36	7 194	7 194	6 112	3 36
6 113	3 35	7 196	7 196	6 113	3 35	7 196	7 196	6 113	3 35
6 114	3 34	7 198	7 198	6 114	3 34	7 198	7 198	6 114	3 34
6 115	3 33	7 200	7 200	6 115	3 33	7 200	7 200	6 115	3 33
6 116	3 32	7 202	7 202	6 116	3 32	7 202	7 202	6 116	3 32
6 117	3 31	7 204	7 204	6 117	3 31	7 204	7 204	6 117	3 31
6 118	3 30	7 206	7 206	6 118	3 30	7 206	7 206	6 118	3 30
6 119	3 29	7 208	7 208	6 119	3 29	7 208	7 208	6 119	3 29
6 120	3 28	7 210	7 210	6 120	3 28	7 210	7 210	6 120	3 28
6 121	3 27	7 212	7 212	6 121	3 27	7 212	7 212	6 121	3 27
6 122	3 26	7 214	7 214	6 122	3 26	7 214	7 214	6 122	3 26
6 123	3 25	7 216	7 216</						

12th MONTH.

DECEMBER, 1861.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.				BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLES'N.		Sun on Merid.			
	P.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
New Moon	1		9 33 ev.			9 21 ev.		9 9 ev.		8 58 ev.		1	11 49 24		
First Quarter	8		10 26 ev.			10 14 ev.		10 2 ev.		9 50 ev.		9	11 52 46		
Full Moon	17		3 24 mo.			3 12 mo.		3 0 mo.		2 48 mo.		17	11 56 31		
Third Quarter	24		5 8 ev.			4 56 ev.		4 41 ev.		4 32 ev.		25	12 0 33		
New Moon	31		9 10 mo.			8 58 mo.		8 46 mo.		8 35 mo.					

CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N: NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Missis- sippi, and Louisiana.															
SUN	RISES.	H.	M.	SUN	RISES.	H.	M.	SUN	RISES.	H.	M.	SUN	RISES.	H.	M.
6 44	4 55	sets.		6 44	4 55	sets.		6 44	4 55	sets.		6 44	4 55	sets.	
6 45	4 55	5 31		6 45	4 55	5 31		6 45	4 55	5 31		6 45	4 55	5 31	
6 46	4 55	6 41		6 46	4 55	6 41		6 46	4 55	6 41		6 46	4 55	6 41	
6 47	4 55	7 51		6 47	4 55	7 51		6 47	4 55	7 51		6 47	4 55	7 51	
6 48	4 55	8 39		6 48	4 55	8 39		6 48	4 55	8 39		6 48	4 55	8 39	
6 49	4 55	10 2		6 49	4 55	10 2		6 49	4 55	10 2		6 49	4 55	10 2	
6 50	4 55	11 11		6 50	4 55	11 11		6 50	4 55	11 11		6 50	4 55	11 11	
6 51	4 55	morn.		6 51	4 55	morn.		6 51	4 55	morn.		6 51	4 55	morn.	
6 52	4 56	55		6 52	4 56	55		6 52	4 56	55		6 52	4 56	55	
6 53	4 56	1 40		6 53	4 56	1 40		6 53	4 56	1 40		6 53	4 56	1 40	
6 54	4 56	2 43		6 54	4 56	2 43		6 54	4 56	2 43		6 54	4 56	2 43	
6 55	4 56	3 48		6 55	4 56	3 48		6 55	4 56	3 48		6 55	4 56	3 48	
6 56	4 57	4 54		6 56	4 57	4 54		6 56	4 57	4 54		6 56	4 57	4 54	
6 57	4 57	5 27		6 57	4 57	5 27		6 57	4 57	5 27		6 57	4 57	5 27	
6 58	4 58	6 30		6 58	4 58	6 30		6 58	4 58	6 30		6 58	4 58	6 30	
6 59	4 58	7 13		6 59	4 58	7 13		6 59	4 58	7 13		6 59	4 58	7 13	
7 0	4 58	8 41		7 0	4 58	8 41		7 0	4 58	8 41		7 0	4 58	8 41	
7 1	4 58	9 22		7 1	4 58	9 22		7 1	4 58	9 22		7 1	4 58	9 22	
7 2	4 58	10 3		7 2	4 58	10 3		7 2	4 58	10 3		7 2	4 58	10 3	
7 3	4 59	10 10		7 3	4 59	10 10		7 3	4 59	10 10		7 3	4 59	10 10	
7 4	4 59	10 47		7 4	4 59	10 47		7 4	4 59	10 47		7 4	4 59	10 47	
7 5	4 59	11 33		7 5	4 59	11 33		7 5	4 59	11 33		7 5	4 59	11 33	
7 6	4 59	0 morn.		7 6	4 59	0 morn.		7 6	4 59	0 morn.		7 6	4 59	0 morn.	
7 7	4 59	1 18		7 7	4 59	1 18		7 7	4 59	1 18		7 7	4 59	1 18	
7 8	4 59	2 20		7 8	4 59	2 20		7 8	4 59	2 20		7 8	4 59	2 20	
7 9	4 59	3 27		7 9	4 59	3 27		7 9	4 59	3 27		7 9	4 59	3 27	
7 10	4 59	4 35		7 10	4 59	4 35		7 10	4 59	4 35		7 10	4 59	4 35	
7 11	4 59	5 41		7 11	4 59	5 41		7 11	4 59	5 41		7 11	4 59	5 41	
7 12	4 59	6 46		7 12	4 59	6 46		7 12	4 59	6 46		7 12	4 59	6 46	
7 13	4 59	7 51		7 13	4 59	7 51		7 13	4 59	7 51		7 13	4 59	7 51	
7 14	4 59	8 56		7 14	4 59	8 56		7 14	4 59	8 56		7 14	4 59	8 56	
7 15	4 59	10 0		7 15	4 59	10 0		7 15	4 59	10 0		7 15	4 59	10 0	
7 16	4 59	11 5		7 16	4 59	11 5		7 16	4 59	11 5		7 16	4 59	11 5	
7 17	4 59	12 5		7 17	4 59	12 5		7 17	4 59	12 5		7 17	4 59	12 5	
7 18	4 59	1 10		7 18	4 59	1 10		7 18	4 59	1 10		7 18	4 59	1 10	
7 19	4 59	2 15		7 19	4 59	2 15		7 19	4 59	2 15		7 19	4 59	2 15	
7 20	4 59	3 20		7 20	4 59	3 20		7 20	4 59	3 20		7 20	4 59	3 20	
7 21	4 59	4 25		7 21	4 59	4 25		7 21	4 59	4 25		7 21	4 59	4 25	
7 22	4 59	5 30		7 22	4 59	5 30		7 22	4 59	5 30		7 22	4 59	5 30	
7 23	4 59	6 35		7 23	4 59	6 35		7 23	4 59	6 35		7 23	4 59	6 35	
7 24	4 59	7 40		7 24	4 59	7 40		7 24	4 59	7 40		7 24	4 59	7 40	
7 25	4 59	8 45		7 25	4 59	8 45		7 25	4 59	8 45		7 25	4 59	8 45	
7 26	4 59	9 50		7 26	4 59	9 50		7 26	4 59	9 50		7 26	4 59	9 50	
7 27	4 59	10 55		7 27	4 59	10 55		7 27	4 59	10 55		7 27	4 59	10 55	
7 28	4 59	12 0		7 28	4 59	12 0		7 28	4 59	12 0		7 28	4 59	12 0	
7 29	4 59	1 5		7 29	4 59	1 5		7 29	4 59	1 5		7 29	4 59	1 5	
7 30	4 59	2 10		7 30	4 59	2 10		7 30	4 59	2 10		7 30	4 59	2 10	
7 31	4 59	3 15		7 31	4 59	3 15		7 31	4 59	3 15		7 31	4 59	3 15	

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON: NEW ENG- land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.															
SUN	RISES.	H.	M.	SUN	RISES.	H.	M.	SUN	RISES.	H.	M.	SUN	RISES.	H.	M.
7 10	4 29	sets.		7 10	4 29	sets.		7 10	4 29	sets.		7 10	4 29	sets.	
7 11	4 29	5 5		7 11	4 29	5 5		7 11	4 29	5 5		7 11	4 29	5 5	
7 12	4 29	6 14		7 12	4 29	6 14		7 12	4 29	6 14		7 12	4 29	6 14	
7 13	4 29	7 28		7 13	4 29	7 28		7 13	4 29	7 28		7 13	4 29	7 28	
7 14	4 29	8 21		7 14	4 29	8 21		7 14	4 29	8 21		7 14	4 29	8 21	
7 15	4 29	9 50		7 15	4 29	9 50		7 15	4 29	9 50		7 15	4 29	9 50	
7 16	4 29	10 56		7 16	4 29	10 56		7 16	4 29	10 56		7 16	4 29	10 56	
7 17	4 28	11 59		7 17	4 28	11 59		7 17	4 28	11 59		7 17	4 28	11 59	
7 18	4 28	morn.		7 18	4 28	morn.		7 18	4 28	morn.		7 18	4 28	morn.	
7 19	4 28	1 0		7 19	4 28	1 0		7 19	4 28	1 0		7 19	4 28	1 0	
7 20	4 28	2 1		7 20	4 28	2 1		7 20	4 28	2 1		7 20	4 28	2 1	
7 21	4 28	3 58		7 21	4 28	3 58		7 21	4 28	3 58		7 21	4 28	3 58	
7 22	4 28	4 57		7 22	4 28	4 57		7 22	4 28	4 57		7 22	4 28	4 57	
7 23	4 28	5 55		7 23	4 28	5 55		7 23	4 28	5 55		7 23	4 28	5 55	
7 24	4 28	6 58		7 24	4 28	6 58		7 24	4 28	6 58		7 24	4 28	6 58	
7 25	4 28	7 58		7 25	4 28	7 58		7 25	4 28	7 58		7 25	4 28	7 58	
7 26	4 28	8 4		7 26	4 28	8 4		7 26	4 28	8 4		7 26	4 28	8 4	
7 27	4 28	9 9		7 27	4 28	9 9		7 27	4 28	9 9		7 27	4 28	9 9	
7 28	4 28	10 16		7 28	4 28	10 16		7 28	4 28	10 16		7 28	4 28	10 16	
7 29	4 28	11 23		7 29	4 28	11 23		7 29	4 28	11 23		7 29	4 28	11 23	
7 30	4 28	12 32		7 30	4 28	12 32		7 30	4 28	12 32		7 30	4 28	12 32	
7 31	4 28	1 33		7 31	4 28	1 33		7 31	4 28	1 33		7 31	4 28	1 33	

Day of Month.	Day of Week	Sun's decl. in
1	F	26° 53' 58"
2	M	22° 53'
3	Tu	22° 11' 23"
4	W	22° 19' 27"
5	Th	22° 27' 4"
6	Fr	22° 34' 15"
7	Sa	22° 41' 0"
8	F	22° 47' 18"
9	M	22° 53' 9"
10	Tu	22° 58' 33"
11	W	23° 3' 30"
12	Th	23° 7' 59"
13	Fr	23° 12' 0"
14	Sa	23° 15' 34"
15	F	23° 18' 40"
16	M	23° 21' 18"
17	Tu	23° 23' 28"
18	W	23° 25' 10"
19	Th	23° 26' 24"
20	Fr	23° 27' 10"
21	Sa	23° 27' 27"
22	F	23° 27' 15"
23	M	23° 26' 36"
24	Tu	23° 25' 28"
25	W	23° 23' 52"
26	Th	23° 21' 47"
27	Fr	23° 19' 14"
28	Sa	23° 16' 14"
29	F	23° 12' 45"
30	M	23° 8' 48"
1	Tu	23° 4' 23"

THE NEW YEAR.

Another year has vanished away
 Like the rising mist of early day;
 Minute by minute it rippled on,
 Minute by minute the year has gone.

What report has it borne to heaven?
 Earnest prayer for sins forgiven?
 The meek resolve, and the secret sigh
 For grace and inward purity?
 Have hopes sprung up of immortal birth,
 Our sandals freed from the dust of earth?
 Are we farther on our pilgrim way,
 Nearer the land of unclouded day?

We all have changed since the year was new;
 Our heart-skies have lost their depth of blue;
 We never can be as we have been;
 We never can see as we have seen;
 Yet, if the new year can ne'er restore
 The loved and lost who have gone before,
 We may reap the sheaves of holy trust,
 Springing to life from the old year's dust,
 And find in the good that crowns the new year
 A love better than all our poor hearts fear.

THE TRUE AIM OF LIFE.

Perfection is being, not doing; it is not to effect an act, but to achieve a character. If the aim of life were to do something, then, as in an earthly business, except in doing this one thing the business would be at a stand-still. The student is not doing the one thing of student-life when he has ceased to think or read. The laborer leaves his work undone when the spade is not in his hand, and he sits beneath the hedge to rest. But in Christian life every moment and every act is an opportunity for doing the one thing—of *becoming* Christ-like. Every day is full of a most impressive experience. Every temptation to evil temper which can assail us to-day, will be an opportunity to decide the question whether we shall gain the calmness and the rest of Christ, or whether we shall be tossed by the restlessness and agitation of the world. Nay, the very vicissitudes of the seasons, day and night, heat and cold, affecting us variably, and producing exhilaration or depression, are so contrived as to conduce towards the being which we become, and decide whether we shall be masters of ourselves, or whether we shall be swept at the mercy of accident and circumstance, miserably susceptible of merely outward influences. Infinite as are the varieties of life, so manifold are the paths to Christian character; and he who has not found out

how, directly or indirectly, to make every thing converge towards his soul's sanctification, has as yet missed the meaning of this life.

Robertson.

TIME FOR PRAYER.

There is no hour for prayer like the first early hour of morning. There are noonday heats and nightly fatigues, and all day the world's hurried step and heavy pressure goads us on, on; head, heart, and hands are tasked with the endless details of life's unresting work. Keep, then, the early morning hour for the soul's business with its God. And as the servant goes first to his master to inquire, "What is thy pleasure to-day?" and the under-builders ask the master-builder, "What wilt thou have us to do this day?" so do thou begin the day with personal converse with thy Lord, craving to know his will, and praying for grace to do it humbly, faithfully, and bravely. There is a farmer I know who rises one hour earlier than his family, summer and winter, to have that hour with his God. And do we see the fruit of this holy intercourse? His farm and farm-work are consecrated; its avails beyond the ordinary supports of life are given into the Lord's treasury; and he, "he is the happiest man on God's earth!" said a neighbor, "he seems verily to tread on air."

IMPROVING COMPANY.—It is of great practical importance that young men have friends who will encourage and direct them. Union is strength. In the battle of life the want of a sympathizing companion may be the very point on which an otherwise brave combatant may at last give way. In this fight, as well as others, "shoulder to shoulder" is the most potent principle, both for the defence and the onset. Here and there in history you may read of some hero who, single-handed, has foiled an army; but, taking the common standard of humanity, even a brave man is easily overpowered by numbers when he stands alone. There are some points of analogy between that warfare and ours. To most men the sympathy of tried friends is a substantial support in the conflict with moral evil. Right-principled, true-hearted companions are often "the shields of the earth," which the all-ruling God has at his disposal, and throws around a youth to protect him from the fiery darts of the wicked one.

Arnot.

KEEPING.—"Keep thy heart with all diligence;" keep it with all keepings; keep it from getting evil, as a garden is kept; keep it from doing evil, as the sea is kept at bay from reclaimed land; keep it with the keeping of heaven above, and of the earth beneath—God's keeping bespoken in prayer, and man's keeping applied in watchful effort. Keep it with all keepings, "for out of it are the issues of life."

Arnot.



"JUMP into my arms and I will catch you," said a minister, putting his little girl on the mantel-shelf. "Stretch out your hands, papa," said she, hesitating. "Trust me, dear child," answered he, putting his arms behind him, "jump and trust me; I will receive you." Gathering up all the love and confidence her little heart contained, she gave one leap and found herself safely folded to her father's bosom. Oh, it was so sweet, so very sweet to be there.

This is just what God invites us to do—to cast ourselves upon his precious promises of forgiveness and rest. It is a lesson of faith we all need in our distrust and unbelief of his love. Our hearts too often ask for some *sign* of his willingness, as the little girl longed to *see* her father's arms stretched out to receive her. But he gives none. His word is all-sufficient. His love is a guarantee for the fulfilling of all his largest promises. He wants us to walk here by faith, not by sight,

"Till we arrive at heaven, our home,
Make faith our guide, and faith our light."

ADOPTING.

Shall I take this homeless child into my family? is a question not infrequently forcing itself on family counsels. Ponder it prayerfully. Taking a little one, adopting it as your own, fills up a void in the hearts and homes of bereaved mothers and childless households which children alone can fill. There is a caressing affection, an unspent tenderness in every woman's heart which craves gratification, and which can only be reasonably lavished upon helpless infancy and innocent childhood. Perhaps this may be thought a merely selfish consideration; but it is not so: it is the rightful demand of our social nature, which it is proper to gratify, and the gratification of which not only becomes a source of the purest pleasure, but a motive for the most self-forgetting toil. In bringing up children, there is care and trouble and anxiety; but there is the exercise of powers as well as of affections, which give a deeper interest and a warmer glow to life, renewing our own youth with the youth that is springing up in our path.

Another consideration is the good done by thus receiving a friendless orphan to your family. Orphan asylums, houses of refuge, industrial schools, the growth of great practical benevolence, are no doubt admirable expedients for rescuing children from want and death, or a worse than death, and great praise is due to the excellent people who sustain them; but brick walls, clean cots, nourishing soups do not make up for the manifold duties, the kind charities, the mutual helpfulness, the still, small delights, the personal responsibility and accountability, which make a *family* at once a place of the best moral culture and the truest social development. Boards of trustees, visiting committees, wardens, superintendents, and matrons, however faithful and vigilant, cannot supply the place of fathers and mothers, patient and painstaking, watchful, forbearing, forgiving, believing, and hoping all things, "provoking to love and good works."

We always look with peculiar interest upon the adopted child and adopted parents of a household. The voluntary assumption of parental duties, involving so much care and responsibility, begets in us a feeling of profound respect for those who do it, while we rejoice to think of the new fountains of affection thus unsealed in the hearts of both parents and child. And farther yet, what a privilege is it, what a noble purpose to have in view the rescue of a young immortal from a neglect that might ruin it, to train it for the service of God here and a glorious immortality hereafter.

"I REMEMBER having been told in my youth," says Talleyrand, "that the love of glory was a virtue. Strange must be that virtue which requires the aid of every vice."



THE young minister came to see old Job. As he came from the light and airiness of out-doors to his little dark bedroom, the change, quite likely, looked dismal enough.

"I am an old plank, sir," said Job, "but the Lord Jesus will find some spot in his temple where such as I fit in. The good book says He will in *no wise* cast out those that put faith in him. My mother used to make a great point of that. '*No wise*,' says she; and I have to bless God that I had a mother who knowed Jesus Christ. She took me on her knee and told me about him; she took me to prayer-meeting; she fetched me to God's house, and I used to like hearing the singers praise him. Afore she died she saw me fairly set in the way, the '*living way*,' says she. 'Job,' says she, 'you must be a live Christian; they don't have dead things to make up the living way.' So I've tried to pull foot, and

when I've been lame and discouraged, and sometimes wasn't so sure how the way went, I set to praying as my mother used to, and then such a shining as there was! There was shine on the track, and shine inside me, and these old rafters overhead sometimes have a look like his glorious temple. Oh, sir, God is a good God. Those who follow hard after him have good pay—good pay; not that they 'arn their wages, for we are poor, sinful, lazy creatures of ourselves, but we have a merciful God that is willing to try the refuse."

The young minister had a long sitting at old Job's bedside, and he thought within himself as he went away, "How can I ever be anxious about my house or salary, when my God can make a poor little back bedroom like that one of the brightest and happiest spots on earth?"

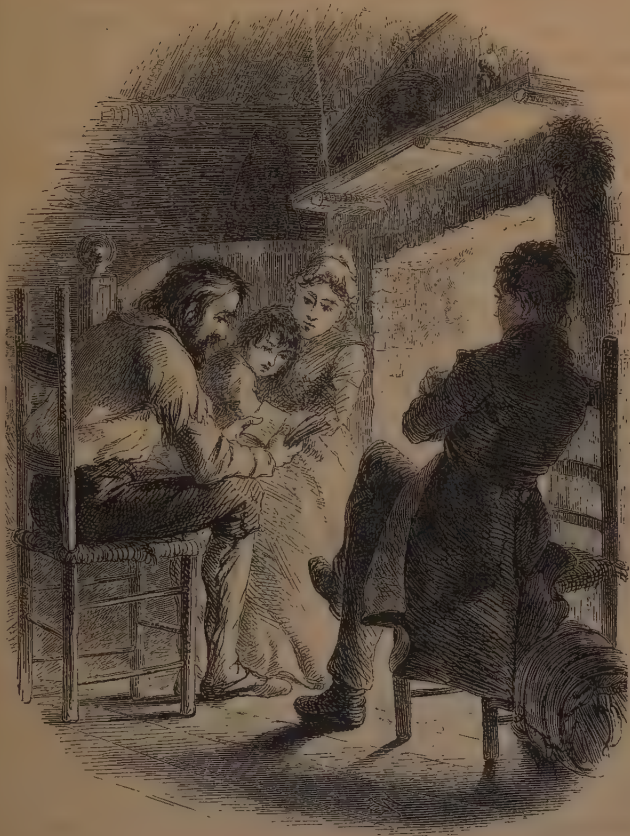
THE MEANING OF SORROW.

Let us look truth in the face. You cannot hide it from yourself. "Man is born to sorrow as the sparks fly upwards." Sorrow is not an accident, occurring now and then; it is the very woof which is woven into the warp of life. God has created the nerves to agonize, and the heart to bleed; and before a man dies, almost every nerve has thrilled with pain, and every affection has been wounded. The account of life which represents it as probation is inadequate; so is that which regards it chiefly as a system of rewards and punishments. The truest account of this mysterious existence seems to be, that it is intended for the development of the soul's life, for which sorrow is indispensable. Every son of man who would attain the true end of his being, must be baptized with fire. It is the law of our humanity, as of that of Christ, that we must be perfected through suffering; and he who has not discerned the divine sacredness of sorrow, and the profound meaning which is concealed in pain, has yet to learn what life is. The Cross, manifested as the necessity of the highest life, alone interprets it.

Robertson.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.—"I desire to record my testimony as the result of my whole experience," says Dr. Tyng, "that, in my judgment, there is no department of Christian labor more vitally influential upon the triumphs of the gospel, more remunerative in its immediate results to the souls engaged in it, more effective in maintaining and enlarging the best interests of the Christian church and the most efficient operation of the Christian ministry, than faithful Sabbath-school labor."

ELIJAH'S *apparent* success was in the shouts of mount Carmel; his *real* success in the unostentatious obedience of the seven thousand who had taken his God for their God.



In the earlier days of travel, a large sum of money in bank-bills were to be conveyed from a bank in Virginia to one in Kentucky. The precious deposit was intrusted to the charge of a young man of known courage, first clerk of the bank; for the journey had to be made through a rough and unfrequented part of the country, in bad repute from several robberies which had been perpetrated upon unsuspecting travellers.

The young man had a fleet horse, and was well armed. But through some intricacies of the road he missed the direct route, and at the close of daylight, instead of being at his journey's end, found himself entangled in a forest, whose gloom was deepened by a starless sky. At last the twinkling of a distant light gave hope of supper and shelter, and he

urged his jaded animal forward, until he reached a rude cabin, and found welcome from a poor woman, who with her children was awaiting the return of her husband, a hunter in those forest wilds. She gave him supper, and offered the best lodging which her rude home afforded. The young man felt himself in a most questionable spot. On no account would he trust himself to sleep. He examined his pistols, and resolved, worst coming to worst, to sell his life in defence of his charge.

At length the hunter himself came home, a rough fellow, dressed in skins, whose appearance was not fitted to allay fear. Wearied with his day's work, he said little, and after eating the food his wife set before him, invited the stranger to retire to rest.

The young man declined; he preferred taking his rest sitting by the fire. He was afraid of being caught in a trap, and falling a victim to robbery and murder. The poor fellow was in no enviable state of mind. He had abandoned the faith of his youth, and now the infidel principles which he had adopted abandoned him. Unmanned by the danger which seemed to stare him in the face, he was a prey to the most painful anxiety.

"Well," said the hunter at last, "if you wont go to bed, I will; but before doing so I always read a chapter in God's word;" and he arose to take his Bible from the shelf. A chapter was read aloud, and the man knelt down in prayer. The sight of the old Bible and the kneeling group put to flight all sense of danger in the young man's bosom. He instinctively felt it was a pledge of safety, and lay down to sleep as calmly as beneath his father's roof.

Nor was the Bible argument slept away. From that hour he ceased his hostility to the word of God, and a few years afterwards anchored his faith on its sure foundations.

HEATHENISM.—"I have been, during a nine weeks' tour, in closer contact with heathenism than ever before," says Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer and missionary; "and though all, including the chief, were as kind and attentive to me as possible, yet to endure the dancing, roaring, and singing, the jesting, grumbling, quarrelling, and murdering of these children of nature, seemed more like a severe penance than any thing I had ever before met with in my missionary duties. I took thence a more intense disgust at heathenism than I had before, and formed a greatly elevated opinion of the latest efforts of missions at the South among tribes which are reported to have been as savage as the Makolols. The indirect benefits, which, to a casual observer, lie beneath the surface and are inappreciable, in reference to the probable wide diffusion of Christianity at some future day, are worth all the money and labor that have been expended to purchase them."



THE BIBLE-WOMAN.

A poor orphan in one of the most wretched districts of London is orphanage indeed. Marian's mother, dragged from a decent home by a drunken husband, died broken-hearted, and her father went to a drunkard's grave. The child, left to the cold charities of the street, picked up a scanty living in the miserable homes of St. Giles. From the shop windows she learned her letters. An old man taught her to write and read, cautioning her at the same time never to read a book called the Bible, for it was full of lies. Breathing the very air of vice, Marian remained virtuous; and often sat through the long, cold hours of night on the steps, rather than witness the corrupting scenes taking place within. By cutting fire-papers and making bags for a silversmith, she earned a precarious independence, until at 18 the poor girl united her humble fortunes with a kind-hearted man, scarcely richer than herself.

Passing through the streets one night, she took shelter from a drenching rain in an alley of a little mission chapel. Hearing a voice within, she followed it, and listened to the closing address of a missionary, who read from a book. That book must be the Bible, she thought—it spoke of God. At the close of the services, people were invited to come the next evening and borrow a book from a library recently opened for the poor. Marian accepted the invitation, and was the first to come. As she went something whispered to her, "Borrow a Bible." So she asked for a Bible. "A Bible!" said the good missionary, "we did not mean to lend Bibles from this library. Wait, and I will fetch you one. It is a token for good, surely, that the book of God, the best of books, should be the first book asked for and lent from this place." He brought one, and asked if he should call and read it to her.

"No, thank you, sir," said Marian, "we are quiet folks; my husband may not like it. I will take the book and read it for myself."

A year afterwards the missionary was sent to for a ticket of admission to the hospital. He visited the sick woman in need of it, and found it was Marian; he found also that the Bible had been her daily companion ever since he had placed it in her hands, and that through the power of the Holy Ghost she had become savingly acquainted with its precious truths. Sickness visited both husband and wife, and gradually almost every comfort which frugality had gathered around them vanished away. Just able to live, timely help now and then only saved them from pinching want. The missionary often visited them, and, poor as they were, his conversation was often more highly prized than his charities.

At last he thought, as Marian grew stronger and better, "Cannot this poor woman earn something at selling Bibles?" How did the plan strike Marian? "Indeed, sir," she said, on thinking it over, "my heart warms at it. It seems that God is graciously marking out a path in which alone I am fit to labor. I know nothing of the customs and manners of the rich; I could not undertake the most menial service in a gentleman's house, but I *can* talk to the poor outcasts among whom I dwell. I can help many a poor mother; I can have a word for the drunken and even infidel husband. It will be a privilege to go to these miserable homes; and on what an errand! With the word of God, I can cast myself on his help, and I will fear no evil." And so Marian became the "Bible-woman" to haunts and homes the most miserable and noxious in London. Some cried out in their wickedness, "Why bring the Bible here? It is not for us." Yet the many, yearning for something to do them good, received her gladly. And when they said, "Oh, you know not what a struggle we have to live," she could reply, "I know it all; I am poor as you; but get this book, it has the balm for all your sorrow. I bring it you, because I have found it so myself."

At first Marian received some hard knocks; a pail of refuse was once emptied upon her, which turned out in making her many friends; for one woman took her in and wiped her bonnet, another washed her face, others gathered round in sympathy, and several new acquaintances were dated from this rough handling. A poor lettuce-woman always curtesied on meeting her, because of the book she carried. As the fruit of her first month's labor, Marian had 70 Bible subscribers. On the second month of her visits, she was anxious to try and put the people in a condition to profit by the book they were so willing to buy. As it was quite out of the question to sit down and read the Bible in the midst of their filth, she invited a few of the women to come and take tea with her; hoping thus to have a little talk with them on their ways, and how to mend them. At her first company she had eight; they had washed their poor caps and gowns, and came from their dens looking tidy, perhaps for the first time, each bringing a baby and her holy book, for God's word was the basis of all their talk. Could they read? Not all; but their children could, and each had some dim idea of Christ and his blessed redemption. Before they left, Marian read aloud the 15th chapter of Matthew, expounding it in her own simple way, and the little company knelt down in prayer, the first prayer-meeting they had ever attended.

This is the beginning of a female agency to the lost and degraded, recently begun, whose two distinctive features are these:

1. The women employed are *from among themselves*: as such, they can sympathize with the evils, the wants, the degradation of those whom they come to relieve. The class is *below* the decent poor, and therefore difficult to be reached; for with their poverty has grown up a recklessness and hardness which defy and forbid ordinary modes of improvement.

2. It is an agency *beginning its reforms with the word of God*. The Bible is the root of all effort at amelioration. These people feel, often keenly feel their wretched condition; and the "Bible-women" offer, first of all, a Saviour, an almighty Friend and Helper. They tell his love; they speak his words; they teach his teachings; they offer his blood; they carry his balm; and nothing, perhaps, shows so affectingly and wonderfully the power of the divine word, accompanied by the divine Spirit, and its fitness to meet the deepest needs of the depraved heart, as the readiness with which these poor pious women have been received, and the quiet reforms which they are effecting in many and many a home, if homes they can be called, scathed and defamed by sin in every form.

It is a mission of *women to women* and of *women to their own class, beginning with the Bible*, which promises to solve that most difficult of all

problems, how to reach and christianize the degraded population of our cities and towns and villages—that class that are every year falling into a lower and still lower level of life and morals.

The prosecution of this truly blessed work in London is portrayed in a most interesting manner in a little book called “The Missing Link.” Its very name discloses the “missing link” in the chain of Christian instrumentalities to reach the lost, *found* in the employment of Bible-women to convey to sad homes the water and the bread of life, as the first and only true and permanent social reform; a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ being the beginning and the end of every thing we can do for the elevation of man.

God bless and multiply the Bible-women.

H. C. K.

CHURCH-TIME.

In time of service seal up both thine eyes,
And send them to thy heart; that, spying sin,
They may weep out the stains by them did rise;
Those doors being shut, all by the ear comes in.
Who marks in church-time others' symmetry,
Makes all their beauty his deformity.

Let vain or busy thoughts have there no part;
Bring not thy plots, thy plough, thy pleasures thither.
Christ purged his temple—so must thou thy heart—
All worldly thoughts are but thieves met together
To cozen thee. Look to thy actions well,
For churches either are our heaven or hell.

Herbert.

“PRAY WITHOUT CEASING.”

Observe *fixed* seasons of religious retirement. Jesus “continued all night in prayer.”

Never proceed to any business or engagement till you have first implored the Divine blessing.

Rest firmly on the *intercession* of Jesus Christ.

Humbly *depend* upon the aids of the Holy Spirit.

Use no expression with the lips which you do not *first* strive to *feel* at heart.

Beware of cold, formal, *abridged* seasons of prayer. *Prevailing* prayer is called “*wrestling*.” Agonize to enter in at the strait gate.

Labor to preserve the *spirit* of prayer when not engaged in the act.

Let your prayers be engaged in as for the *last* time.

A *BAD* life deranges the judgment; and a deranged judgment makes a bad life worse.



GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

A garden! our garden! Is it not a sacred enclosure from the rough jostlings and the rude stare of the world? There is shade, shelter, greenness, beauty, retirement, rest. Hard and crooked as are other roads to our weary feet, the flower-fringed curves and soft quiet of our garden paths bring only peace and sweet refreshment. The harsh discords of life die away in the distance, and we open our hearts to the harmonies of bird and bee, of leaf and breeze, and the low, sweet undertone of God, who is all in all.

And yet the world's great sorrow began in Eden, fairest garden of all the world, and the bitterness of the world's redemption was tasted in the night hush of Gethsemane. So our Edens have their stings, our Gethsemanes their shame.

No path in the Holy Land does the pious traveller traverse with a more reverent step than the rugged foot-way leading from the eastern gate of Jerusalem down the hill-side Jehoshaphat, over the rocky bed of Kidron, on the rising steep of Olivet, and into the sacred precincts of Gethsemane. He finds it enclosed by a broken wall, shaded by eight olive-trees, whose gnarled roots obtrude through the wasted soil, and whose outstretching arms have stood the storms of centuries.

Here stood the world's Saviour in his deepest agony, "his soul exceeding sorrowful, even unto death." In the deepest solitude of this spot he pressed the cold, damp earth, and prayed, "Oh, my Father, if it

be possible, let this cup pass from me." And in the importunate cry of his untold anguish his sweat was as it were great drops of blood. His disciples were with him, yet strangers to his agony. We shrink from the mournful scene of desertion and death which followed. But let us not fear this garden of sorrow. Though

"More pangs than tongue or heart can frame
Were suffered there without relief,"

yet if we come penitent, believing, loving, adoring, we shall learn there that only through Gethsemane comes pardon and peace, only through the Cross, the Crown.

THE PASTOR.

The roots of pastoral influence strike deep in the home-life of the people. The pastor has shared life's vicissitudes with them. In their great sorrows he has crossed their threshold, when other friends dared not intrude. To their sick he has brought the water of life, and when nurse and physician availed not, with what tearless agony has room been made for him to cheer the pathway to the tomb. He has been in the presence-chamber of their dead, with the hopes and healing of his Master's words. Hearts with their secret burdens, crushing doubts, and bleeding wounds, sealed before the world, have been laid open to him.

And as he has mingled with all forms of sorrow, so is joy uncrowned without his presence. His benediction hallows the wedding-feast. With his loving heart is his seat kept at the family board. His step hushes the boisterous frolic of the children, while with reverent joy they gather around him for recognition and kind counsel. The poor needle-woman thinks of his friendly sympathy, and takes heart. The lonely widow breathes the balm of his prayers, and stays her tears. The sailor-boy, tossed in his hammock, anchors on his parting monition. Youth, stranded by the impetuous currents of passion, shrinks from and yet sighs for the befriending compassion of his pastor. And thus the roots of pastoral influence twist round and round and round the very fibres of our inmost life. The pastor and his people mingle their being together. He knows them all—their separate histories, characters, trials. "The shepherd *knows* his sheep, and *is known* of them." This indeed is the secret of his influence—that he has been with them in the familiar associations of their daily life. *Heart has touched heart.* That is it. Only a *settled* minister can reap, or has a right to reap all the fruits of pastoral labor. For ministerial success, says one well qualified to judge, does not lie in crowded churches, full aisles, attentive congregations, the approval of the religious world, much impression produced, but in active lives, obedient, broken hearts, unseen work to be recognized at the judgment day.



THE POVERTY OF SPAIN.

The new world once poured all its gold into the lap of Spain. She was rich with the riches of Mexico and Peru; with the industries of skilful craftsmen; rich in statesmen and literature, in fame and influence. More than this, for these are not all a nation needs: a vessel came to her shores freighted with yet richer treasure; it was a smuggled treasure; the vigilance of custom-house officers did not detect the contents of bale or cask, as they lay upon the wharf.

What *did* they contain? Bibles. The word of God for Spain. Spain was rich in every other treasure but that. Spain was poor with every other treasure but that. Romanism had shut her from the truth. Juan Hernandez, a noble Christian Spaniard living in Geneva, where the light of the Reformation was then glowing, three hundred years ago determined to send the Bible to his countrymen. Many a Spaniard had tasted the sweets of God's word. Spanish soldiers in foreign armies had fought side by side with the pious followers of Luther, heard the Bible read around their camp-fires, and beheld its truths bringing peace to many a dying comrade. Nobles abroad became acquainted with the gospel of Christ, and carried home the saving knowledge of his grace. When, therefore, the Bible itself found its way to Spain, there were thousands in secret to welcome the hid treasure. It was read in convent and cottage, in the palace and on the mountain-side, and it proved that blessing of God which maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it.

But Popery hating the Bible, laid deep plans to destroy this new mine of more than golden ore. With unrelenting severity it tracked, hunted, banished, and burned its readers, wherever found. No quarter was given, no favor or forgiveness shown. Nothing short of a complete rooting out of the truth as it is in Christ satisfied the papacy.

How it accomplished its deadly work, history records in letters of blood; and the bitter consequences to unhappy Spain are not less clearly traced. From that time all the other riches which were her pride and strength began to shrink and shrivel away. And she has gone down, down, down to moral, commercial, and material bankruptcy. Denied that treasure which can alone ennoble industry, exalt the arts, and give a free and healthy stimulus to mind, *the open Bible*, she has sunk into decrepitude and ruin.

AN OLD MAN'S PRAYERS.

I was once thrown among a circle of four or five families, all shoots from the same parent stock, where family piety blossomed with uncommon loveliness and bore fruits of uncommon richness. As one child after another reached the age of intelligent moral action, they acknowledged the claims of their Redeemer, and numbered themselves among his believing followers. Nowhere had it ever seemed so easy for children to enter the kingdom of heaven. What was the secret of all this? What modes of training led to this happy result? Was it by greater parental fidelity and prayer? Had the location of these homes a better spiritual climate than others?

Speaking of it some time after to an elder member of the family, as one after another grew up and began to fill various posts of Christian usefulness in the world, "Ah," replied she, "I trace this stream of holy influence back to the prayers of a pious ancestor. Grandfather was an eminent man of God, and he prayed much for his children's children—in the fields, in the woods, at morning, midday, and evening, he prayed for them, to the third and fourth generation. His last years were literally spent in prayer. After losing his mind upon all other subjects, he could still lead the family devotions as no one else could." Was not the old man on his knees wrestling for blessings which his descendants are now so richly and abundantly enjoying? How much the present owe to these wrestling Jacobs of old, eternity alone can reveal.

A CHRISTIAN gentleman from America, studying at one of the German universities, became intimate with a distinguished German scholar who was a Pantheist. "I would give the world if I had it," said the Pantheist one day, "to be able to say *Thou* to my God as you do to yours."



RUINS OF BAALBEC.

These are among the most remarkable relics of an ancient barbaric civilization. They are in Syria, two days' journey northerly from Damascus, and so far from the caravan routes of more modern travel that for centuries their existence was only known by rumor, or scarcely known at all. We have minute accounts of them, dating back a little more than a hundred years, which, not corresponding to what the traveller now finds, show that earthquakes, Arab incursions, and Turkish ruthlessness have quickened the ravages of time upon these impressive monuments of the past.

They consist chiefly of two temples, one of which extended 1,000 feet from east to west. A magnificent portico 180 feet long, supported by 12 lofty columns, led to a large court. Some of the pillars still standing are seven feet in diameter and sixty-two feet high, besides the entablature of nearly fourteen feet. The rooms are highly decorated with niches and cornices, and were once probably with statues. Some of the foundation stones are immense; one being 64 feet in length and 13 in height, and the same in thickness. The columns were mostly formed of three pieces, fastened together by iron pins a foot long and a foot thick, and so solidly were they joined that even the fall of the columns has not separated them. In richness of plan, united with delicacy of finish, they surpass all others in Western Asia, Africa, or Europe.

These temples were consecrated to the worship of the sun, the an-

cient name of the city being "Heliopolis," or "City of the Sun." The sun was one of the chief divinities in the ancient Syrian worship, a form of idolatry most naturally springing up on the vast plains of Chaldea, where the tinted sky reflects with unwonted brilliancy the glorious pageantries of the king of day. Nor were the Chaldean "wise men," or the Syrian shepherd, unaware of the dawn of that more glorious Sun which arose "with healing in his wings."

LESSONS OF LIFE.

Cross words are meant to make us gentle, and delays teach patience. and care teaches faith, and press of business makes us look out for moments to give to God, and disappointment is a special messenger to summon our thoughts to heaven. If, when they come, we did not try to run away from them, but learned God's lesson from them, we should soon leave off calling them trying.

Did we but view our daily path aright,
 Work would seem pleasure, and our duties light;
 Our daily burdens we should meekly take,
 With this sweet motive—for our Saviour's sake.
 For thy sake, dearest Lord, the constant round
 Of common duties, oft so irksome found,
 Would glow with love and faith and joy divine;
 While the sweet consciousness that we are thine,
 Would make us active workers, striving ever,
 By word and deed, thy name to glorify;
 Seeking thy aid in every weak endeavor,
 Knowing that thou canst all our need supply,
 And resting on thy faithfulness and love
 Until we gain a perfect rest above.

AMUSEMENT is "the pursuit of pleasure for pleasure's sake," and therefore always more or less dangerous. A healthy mind does not need amusement, but recreation, whose proper end is not self-gratification merely, but the means of gaining greater health, vigor, and usefulness. It is to rest and refresh the jaded mind or tired body, and so renew it for the work of life which God has given us to do. And to this end, our recreations should be always such as we can ask God's blessing on, and invite his presence with us. In choosing them, we should be careful to avoid those which are liable to abuse, or which have been abused to the hurt of others. Privilege and blessings may indeed be abused and perverted; but knowingly to put ourselves on questionable courses, is to court temptations against which we have no promised help, and which enfeeble rather than invigorate our moral powers.

Prudence is the footprint of wisdom.



MAPLE-SUGAR MAKING--NEW STYLE.

What would our grandfathers say to the new farm-tools of our day—horse-rakes, steam-ploughs, reaping-machines? and now the primitive sugaring of the old Vermont farmer is giving way before the march of modern improvements. No more kindling the camp-fire between two big logs in the old forests; no huge kettle hung on the log-crane; no flashing up of the lurid light as night crept on, throwing ghostly shadows among the trees: no, no! instead—but we must not quarrel with the present; a man who has a thousand sugar-maples is not to be blamed for seizing upon the best and shortest mode of extracting their sweets.

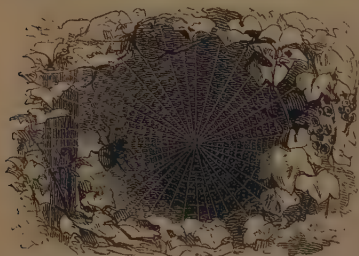
Here we have a regular sugar-house. You remember how the sap is drawn off; a small hole is bored in the trunk of the tree when the spring sap is rising, and a tin or wooden spout inserted, through which it runs into buckets hung to receive it. The bucketsful are poured into a large tub and drawn by oxen or horses to vats or “holders,” from which it is drawn off through a spout into a strainer to the pans, where it is boiled. You see it, passing on as clear as water. Fires are kindled in these brick arches, the broad pans are filled with sap, and then the boiling begins. Evaporation in flat pans takes place more quickly than in the pots of the old time. The sap thickens, when the syrup is ladled into a large tub, and again strained. This is left to cool and settle, when it is again placed over a brisk fire; in half an hour—away, children, the men want room—off come the pans full of rich, hot sugar. It is a stirring time,

in more senses than one. Do the children now cool little cakes of sugar in the snow-banks, as they used to when we were boys? The boys have no better fun now, I dare say, than we did when all out-doors was our sugar-house; but the sugar itself is certainly a finer and nicer article, better made, because of better means of making it, and deservedly in demand in all our markets.

At the last census Vermont ranked next to Louisiana in sugar-making. Her maple groves form a rich feature of her scenery, and a staple of her wealth. If any one wishes to see the American forest in its full autumn glory, let him visit Vermont in September. Her hill-sides and hollows wear a surpassing beauty.

A SPIDER LESSON.

We always think of spiders with webs; but all spiders do not make webs. There are the trap-door spiders, for instance, which are found in the South of Europe and the West Indies. What do they do? The female



spider digs a hole in the earth, about six inches deep and one inch in diameter, and lines it with silk of her own weaving; at the hole's mouth she makes a round door, fastened at the rim of the hole by a silk hinge. The spider opens the door, but the door shuts itself. The trap-door is full of needle-holes, so small are they, which nevertheless

let in light and air the spider's home, for it generally lives at home, going abroad only to hunt and bringing back the spoil to dine on at its leisure or convenience.

There is another little spider, sometimes found in our ponds and rivers, which makes quite another sort of home. It lives in a little diving-bell under the water, which it builds very curiously. How? It comes to the top of the water, gets a bubble of air, and carries it down to the stalk of a plant below; having safely secured it, it mounts up for another and another and another, until there are air-bubbles enough to live in. Over these it weaves a covering in the form of a diving-bell, tight at the top and open below, and here this little water-spider sits and dives at the water-mites which swim around her cabin-door. "And God taught those spiders," said Jane; "Oh, mother, what an excellent teacher God is!"

LEISURE.—Leisure is a very pleasant garment to look at, but a bad one to wear. The ruin of millions may be traced to it.

THE VINE.



SOME of the most beautiful and varied imagery of Scripture owes its significance to the vine, trained in vineyards on the hill-sides of Judea, representing God's people "taking deep root and filling the land," or climbing in wild luxuriance over the garden-wall, em-

blem of that promised peace when every man "shall sit under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to make him afraid."

Judea is rich in the grape. In her best days the yield must have been immense. Trodden down as she now is by the iron heel of oppression, besides raising large quantities for the daily markets of Jerusalem and other neighboring places, Hebron alone, in the first half of the eighteenth century, annually sent 300,000 pounds weight of grape juice to Egypt. The general vintage, which is in September, is a season of great social enjoyment. The tasks of the laborers are lightened by jest and song. "There is joy and gladness in the plentiful field." It is this which gives such a marked isolation to the redemptive work of the Messiah, where it is figuratively said that "he trod the wine-press *alone*, and of the people there was none with him."

To the vine we owe a revelation of one of the clearest relationships between Christ and his followers. "I am the vine, ye are the branches. Abide in me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me. If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch and is withered; and when I gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned." Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples."

"MOTHER," said a dying child who loved Jesus, "shall you cry much when Jesus takes me?" "I am afraid I shall," replied the mother, tears falling from her eyes. "Oh, please don't," entreated the child, with a distressed look, "please don't; for you know whatever may happen to Jessie and John in this naughty world, your little Effie will be safe. Sin and Satan can't snatch her from Jesus' arms; never, never. Wont that comfort you, mother? You never need worry about me."

GOD'S ANVIL.

Pain's furnace heat within me quivers,
 God's breath upon the flame doth blow,
 And all my heart in anguish shivers,
 And trembles at the fiery glow;
 And yet I whisper, As God will;
 And in his hottest fire lie still.

He comes and lays my heart, all heated,
 On the hard anvil, minded so
 Into his own fair shape to beat it
 With his great hammer, blow on blow;
 And yet I whisper, As God will;
 And at his hardest blows hold still.

He takes my softened heart and beats it;
 The sparks fly off at every blow;
 He turns it o'er and o'er, and heats it,
 And lets it cool, and makes it glow;
 And yet I whisper, As God will;
 And in his mighty hand, hold still.

Why should I murmur? for the sorrow
 Thus only longer lived would be:
 Its end may come, and will, to-morrow,
 When God has done his work in me;
 So I say, trusting, As God will;
 And trusting to the end, hold still.

He kindles for my profit, purely,
 Affliction's glowing, fiery brand,
 And all his heaviest blows are surely
 Inflicted by a master-hand;
 So I say, praying, As God will;
 And hope in him, and suffer still.

LITTLE FAULTS.

If some religious people keep their faults to the last, it is because they have all their life imagined that religion was not intended to interfere with "little things;" that is, with small points of manner and character. We get from our religious principles what we use them for, and no more. If the power of a renewed will is not brought to bear directly upon our little faults, they will increase even while the religious character deepens and improves. There is no fault so small that it will disappear of itself. I often wonder that believers should be content to carry with them to the grave the lesser evils of a fallen nature. If we should one day be restored to the perfect likeness of our glorified Redeemer, shall we put a limit which God has not put to the degree in which, even in this world, the wonderful change shall be wrought upon us?



THE TWO STEW-PANS.

MARY was a young wife, a young housekeeper, a young mother, and a young friend of mine, and I was on my first visit at her house. She welcomed me with her own bright smile, and showed me baby, and I did not see that wifehood and motherhood had stripped her of a single bloom; they only deepened and brightened the graces of her character. Then came Mary's husband: a fine, sensible fellow, with a business head and a friendly heart. He was a man you could ask a favor of. We—a merry three—sat down to supper. The nice white cakes and delicious raspberry, the cookies and the aroma of tea, inviting to the cup "which cheers but not inebriates"—were these the fruit of Mary's skill? Mary laughed, and her husband glanced happy endorsing looks upon everything around. Then we went to the little sociable piazza outside, and

took a turn in the garden, and explored the chambers, and made observations on this prospect and that, baby everywhere accompanying us in his father's arms. Every thing was neat and tasteful; every thing keeping: and I retired to rest, grateful for another happy Eden in this strange, unhappy world of ours.

It was not many days, however, before I began to suspect a serpent lay secretly coiled under its pleasant foliage; for Mary was not as happy as she at first seemed, or as happy as she ought to be with so much material for happiness. "Where is it?" I anxiously asked myself.

We were going to ride. The chaise came. George jumped out, and running up the steps, "Mary," he asked, "is my coat mended? the one you showed me a week ago, and asked me about yesterday; I want to wear it."

"Oh, no," cried Mary, from up stairs, "it is not done; I will do it this minute; yet I'm not half dressed myself;" and she ran hurriedly from this drawer to that. "One finds so much to do in housekeeping," she said, in a pettish, apologizing tone.

One day Mary promised us an apple pudding, made in her new way—no matter how. It was a favorite dish of her husband.

"Your pudding, Mary," I suggested, as we sat together talking, the forenoon fast slipping away. "Oh, yes," she said, "in one minute." But a story followed, and the minutes too. "The pudding!" I ejaculated. "what will husband say?" Ah, I well knew what even good-tempered husbands thought and sometimes pronounced over half-cooked dinner. "The pudding, Mary." By this time the pudding forced itself a well-defined fact upon her mind, and she ran to set herself about it.

Dinner came: the meat, and then the pudding. It looked round and plump. She cut and laid a large slice on the plate. The crust, alas! was still dough. We took it in silence. There was hope of the apple. Ah, no, it was hard and uncooked. "This business you ought to look into, Mary," said the husband in a tone not to be gainsayed.

"I have no knack for puddings," rejoined Mary, blushing and mortified. "There are so many troublesome and contrary things in housekeeping," said she, as we became more confidential.

"Somehow or other I do not get along very well in housekeeping," she said, sadly, one day; "I know George is not satisfied. You know how notable his mother was. I have no *tact* for it. Nothing is ever done, George says." She seemed perplexed and sorrowful. "Can you give me a few ideas?" she asked.

"Perhaps I can. Will you listen and profit, Mary?" I asked earnestly, for I saw breakers ahead. "Mary, the time was when household duties were all new to me, and distasteful as new. Unused to them and unskilled in them, I shrank from them, dreading and avoiding them. My

servants left me—as every housekeeper knows how unceremoniously they sometimes do—and I was sole mistress of my kitchen, pantry, sink, cooking-stove, and all. ‘What shall I do?’ was the pitiful and bitter cry. I contrived to get along easy, so be it I could get early released from household duty. In a word, I was a shirk. My husband, punctual, exact, particular, did not relish my regime, as I too clearly saw. ‘I hate’ and ‘I dread’ premised every kitchen duty, until at length dishes, plates, pots, and pans, in a most untoward state, began to accumulate frightfully upon my hands. My husband was silent and cold; fretful and fault-finding. A sad pass.

“‘This will never, *never* do!’ I exclaimed one cold, gray morning, when every thing looked grayer and more cheerless than ever. My closets, store-room, drawers; ah, me, this wont do, I said, gazing on their perilous confusion. From beneath a small shelf I drew out two stew-pans, first one, then the other, with apple burnt and baked and crusted on them. I had stowed them away without courage to enforce the scraping and scrubbing necessary to their restoration to the upper shelf. Every day for a week they had peeped out, and every day had I tried to push them further under; but no, not they: and now they stood out as large as life, with a dozen plates in a similar condition. How I loathed the sight of those two stew-pans, with cold greasy water standing in their bottoms. What shall I do? At this point a sense of my cowardly inefficiency flashed across my mind. There was I, shrinking and shivering before two stew-pans.

“‘This shall no longer be!’ I instantly resolved. Taking off my rings—and rings are wonderfully in the way of washing up dishes—and tying on a checked apron, I heroically seized a stew-pan by the brim. Scrape, scrape, scrape, washing, rinsing, and the cleaning was achieved. Two round, nice, well-favored stew-pans stared me in the face. I turned them over; not a speck or flaw could be detected. It was done. I smiled complacently upon them, and they reflected my smiles.

“From that moment I took courage and resolved *to do*; then an inward strength rose up within me. From that moment, Mary, I never suffered myself to shrink from, or shun, or put off things. Whatever was to be done, was to be done in the *right time*; and from that time, too, difficulties began to vanish. If ever my courage flagged, away I ran to the stew-pans. The sight of them encouraged and strengthened me. Those dear old stew-pans, with faces so clean and round, from them I date all the housekeeping skill and efficiency I have. Yes, Mary, the secret of it is, after long misdoing, we must have a starting-point, a something on which to begin in good earnest, seriously and honestly. One thing faithfully done, and we take courage for the next. Now, Mary, what lesson do you learn from this?” “That I must instantly see

if——." The door closed after her, in her dispatchful haste to the kitchen.

Ah, yes, young housekeeper, *prompt achievement* is the very soul of housekeeping. If you have been a busy idler in your father's house during the years of maidenhood, you have lost much precious time; for, depend upon it, you have little prospect of usefulness, prosperity, or enjoyment, as a wife, a mother, or a housekeeper, unless you are willing to see with your own eyes, to work with your own hands, and to become the ubiquitous mistress of your own home.

H. C. K.

THE BEE AND THE CUCKOO.

"Stop, Cuckoo," said the bee;
 "With my labor interferes
 That unpleasant voice of thine,
 Always ringing in my ears.

"There is no bird in song
 So monotonous as thou;
 It is cuckoo all day long,
 And nothing but cuckoo!"

"Wearies you my monotone?"
 Cuckoo straight rejoined;
 "So, too, one shape alone
 In thy waxen cells I find.

"If in the self-same way
 You make a hundred as each one
 If I nothing new can say,
 Nothing new by you is done."

This was the bee's reply:
 "A work of usefulness
 May lack variety,
 And be valued none the less.

"But in a work designed
 To gratify the taste,
 If we no invention find,
 All else is tedious waste."

GIVING—SAVING.

Systematic giving must, in a great measure, come from *saving*. Lavish living, thoughtless purchases, selfish indulgences, must necessarily abridge the purse for religious charities. Where can we retrench? What purchase, what new style can we forego, for Christ's sake? We need not spend our time in vainly wishing for more to do with, or cheat ourselves out of present duty by thinking what could be done under more favoring circumstances, but may graduate what we have to give, by this strictly personal question: "If I have been bought with a price, and redeemed from sin and death by the blood of the Son of God, how much shall I give, rather, how much shall I *not* give, to make known redeeming love to others?"

DIFFICULTY is the element, and resistance the true work of man. Self-culture never goes on so fast as when embarrassed circumstances, the opposition of the elements or man, unexpected changes of the times, or other forms of suffering, instead of disheartening, throw us on our inward resources, turn us for strength to God, clear up to us the great purposes of life, and inspire calm resolution.

A DIVERSION THAT NEVER TIRES.

"You ask me, my children," writes Margaret duchess of Alençon, the favorite sister of Francis I. of France, and a devoted Christian woman, to do a very difficult thing—to invent a diversion that will drive away your *ennui*. I have been seeking all my life to effect this; but I have found only one remedy, which is *reading the holy Scriptures*. In perusing them my mind experiences its true and perfect joy, and from this pleasure of the mind proceed the repose and health of the body.

"If you desire me to tell you what I do, to be so gay and well at my advanced age, it is because as soon as I get up I read these sacred books. There I see and contemplate the will of God, who sent his Son to us on earth to preach that holy word, and to announce the sweet tidings that he promises to pardon our sins and extinguish our debts, by giving us his Son, who loved us, and who suffered and died for our sakes. This idea so delights me, that I take up the Psalms and sing them with my heart, and pronounce with my tongue as humbly as possible the fine hymns with which the Holy Spirit inspired David and the sacred authors. The pleasure I receive from this exercise so transports me, that I consider all the evils which may happen to me through the day to be real blessings; for I place Him in my heart by faith, who endured more misery for me. Before I sup, I retire in the same manner, to give my soul congenial lesson. At night I review all that I have done in the day. I implore pardon for my faults; I thank my God for his favors; and I lie down in his love, in his fear, and in his peace, free from every worldly anxiety."

CONQUERED WINTER.—A man dear to the Swedish heart has said, that the grand natural feature of a northern life is a conquered winter; and this equally applies to family, social, and individual life. It so readily freezes and grows stiff; snow is so apt to fall upon the heart, and winter may be felt as much within as without the house. In order to keep it warm within, it is necessary to keep the fire ever burning. *Love* must not turn to ashes and die out. It must be kept alive with heavenly fuel; when will house and heart be warm; life will bloom continually, and cares be turned to rich sources of joy. Then what matters snow without; winter may do its worst.

THE DRAMA.—All great amusements are dangerous for the Christian; but among all those that the world has invented, there is none more to be feared than the drama. It is a representation of the passions, so delicate and so natural, that it rouses them in the heart; and the more innocent they are made to appear to innocent minds, the more they are capable of being moved by them.

Pascal.

FOOD IN THE DESERT.

How could a people so large as the Israelites were—for their armed men were 600,000—have been able to live for nearly forty years in a country so inhospitable as the wilderness of Sinai? is a question often asked by travellers visiting this dreary region.

Miracles supplied them with manna, water, quails. Apart from miraculous supply, Stanley, an English traveller, suggests that they had flocks and herds of their own, and that they spread far and wide, seeking food from different and distant points. There are likewise indications that the wilderness through which they passed must have afforded more abundant resources than now. The vegetation of the valleys had evidently declined. This, in part, is owing to the violence of the winter torrents, which in earlier times produced great devastations; in part to the recklessness of the Bedouin Arabs, which destroy and never repair. A fire, a pipe lighted under a grove of the desert trees, may destroy the verdure of a whole valley. The acacia-trees have of late years been ruthlessly destroyed by them, in order to make charcoal.

How much may be done by the careful use of such water and soil as the desert supplies, may be seen at the only two spots where there is any thing like a careful cultivation of the land; one of these are the gardens at the wells of Moses, under the care of the French and English agents living at Suez; and the other under the charge of the convent of St. Catharine, at mount Sinai. These bear the fruits of the tropics in abundance; islands are they of the richest verdure in an ocean of sand and rocks. In ancient times there was a larger population to till the soil. The ruined cities of Edom and Petra disclose a people and a traffic in those times almost inconceivable. Even in later times, in the fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian era, the writings of pious pilgrims on the rocks, the numerous remains of cells, gardens, houses, chapels, and churches, all show that the desert was not always the dreary waste it now is.

THE conditions the easiest to live in according to the world, are the most difficult according to God; and vice versa. Nothing is so difficult according to the world, as the religious life; nothing is easier, according to God. Nothing is more easy than to live in a high position, and to have great wealth, according to the world; nothing is more difficult than to live in them, according to God, without taking part and pleasure in them.

Pascal

WE are not weary of eating and sleeping every day, for hunger and sleep revive; without this we should weary of them. Thus, without this hunger after spiritual things, we weary of them.

THE PATHWAYS OF THE HOLY LAND.

The pathways of thy land are little changed
Since thou wert there ;
The busy world through other ways has ranged
And left these bare.

The rocky path still climbs the glowing steep
Of Olivet ;
Though rains of two millenniums wear it deep,
Men tread it yet.

Still to the garden o'er the brook it leads,
Quiet and low ;
Before his sheep the shepherd on it treads—
His voice they know.

The wild fig throws broad shadows o'er it still,
As once o'er thee ;
Peasants go home at evening up that hill
To Bethany.

And as, when gazing, thou did'st weep o'er them,
From height to height
The white roofs of discrowned Jerusalem
Burst on our sight.

These ways were strewn with garments once, and palm
Which we tread thus ;
Here through thy triumph on thou passedst, calm,
On to thy cross.

The waves have washed fresh sands upon the shore
Of Galilee ;
But chiselled on the hill-sides ever more
Thy paths we see.

Man has not changed them in that slumb'ring land,
Nor time effaced ;
Where thy feet trod to bless, we still may stand :
All can be traced.

Yet we have traces of thy footsteps far
Truer than these ;
Where'er the poor and tried and suffering are,
Thy steps faith sees.

Nor with fond, sad regrets thy steps we trace ;
Thou art not dead :
Our path is onward, till we see thy face
And hear thy tread.

And now, wherever meet thy lowliest band
In praise and prayer,
There is thy presence, there thy Holy Land ;
Thou, thou art there.

QUIT.—“George Lincoln is among the converts!” “George Lincoln is reformed!” “What a change in George Lincoln; it is like life from the dead!” These were the kind of remarks uttered by surprised and thankful friends at the marked change which came over a young man in our community during a religious interest a few years ago. He was the son of pious parents, but drifting far from his privileges, became corrupt and the corrupter of others. There was a universal sigh over so much promise and so much beauty fallen; so that when we saw him arrested by the Spirit of God, heard his penitent confessions, beheld him in the place of prayer, read the grateful joy which beamed in every feature on his father’s face, it seemed like a new revelation of the power and mercy of God. George united himself with the church, and for a time all things seemed “well” with the young man.

“There is one thing I do not quite like to see in George,” said a gentleman.

“What?” asked a friend, jealous of the slightest suspicion cast upon his new life.

“I am afraid he is too much with his old associates; only to-day I met him with two of them—all smoking.”

“He keeps their company to gain an influence over them, in order to do them good. I hear he always carries a Bible in his pocket, and is often heard arguing with them and reading to them.”

“They are far more likely to regain their influence over him,” said the gentleman, shaking his head. “A young Christian should never try to meet his foes single-handed. Associates he must have, but they must be such as will improve and back him up.”

We thought the criticism harsh; but time proved its correctness. George went back. “My old associates were too strong for me,” said the wretched young man, on the eve of flying from every reminder of what he had been. “If I had only quit, quit, quit—quit every sinful indulgence: it should have been all *quit*.”

The quit-principle is a life-principle. “*Come out from among them, and be ye separate.*”

“THE great want of California,” says a recent traveller, “is virtuous, educated, energetic women; one hundred thousand of these would find homes and be useful there. No woman should go without the protection of relatives or trusted friends; but women who can teach, manage a dairy, keep house, and do not think any useful work degrading, will find California a fine country to emigrate to.”

OURS is an age neither of composure nor of faith. It urges speedy results; it desires effective, rather than simple, truthful work.

OUR CISTERN ALMOST FULL.

There is in our house a central cistern, supplied from a spring yonder. From that cistern go many pipes, leading to all parts of the house, carrying water to supply all the family wants. If it be nearly full, and not filled to the top so as to cover the mouth of the pipes, the pipes will remain dry, and none of the inmates will get any water. The cistern almost full—a little more would make it overflow—but for all practical purposes *almost full* is as bad as having it empty. Almost full, yet the family get none of it. It is not full enough to flow into the branching pipes and gurgle along to the most distant extremities, ready at a touch to pour forth its liquid treasures.

In this image we see why many a Christian is useless in the world. He is almost full, but not overflowing. He is concerned about the great things of eternity; but he is not so completely filled by the Spirit of Christ, that it flows into all the little channels of his daily life. These, as, are dry. And yet it is through these he chiefly touches others—through these that the currents of his influence overflow into the hands and hearts of those around him. Therefore, real Christian as he may be, he does very little good to others. Perhaps he does harm by thus misrepresenting Christ and himself likewise; for he seems more empty than he really is. Though not dry, for all practical results he is so. Others are not watered and blessed by his influence. Ah, Christian, *keep the cistern full*.

“WHERE THE DEVIL CANNOT COME, HE WILL SEND”—A proverb of very serious import, which excellently sets out to us the *penetrative* character of temptations, and the certainty that they will follow and find men out in their strictest retreats. It rebukes the absurdity of supposing that by any outward arrangements, cloistered retirements, flights into the wilderness, sin can be kept at a distance. So far from this, temptations will inevitably overleap all these outward and merely artificial barriers which may be raised up against them; for our great enemy is as formidable from a seeming distance as in close combat: *where he cannot come, he will find a way*.
 French.

WHAT strange *servants* some Christians are! always at work for themselves, and never doing any thing for him whom they call their Master. And what subjects! ever desiring to take the reins of government into their own hands.

THE desire of showing little kindnesses proceeds often merely from an obliging disposition; but the *habit* of it must be formed on Christian motives, and on an habitual course of self-denial and thoughtfulness.

LIMITS OF DENOMINATIONALISM.—The late Rev. Dr. Johns of Baltimore said in a Colporteur meeting, "Whenever denominationalism goes beyond love for souls, something is wrong. So fearful am I of this spirit that I have been accustomed for years, in passing a house of worship of some other denomination than my own, to lift my heart to God in prayer for the minister and his people."

THE chief cause of insanity in Norway is not love, or licentiousness, or intemperance, or disappointment, but *solitude*. I did not understand this at first, but after being in those vast, melancholy solitudes, and seeing how utterly lonely on the great mountain-sides, and by the rock-bounded Fiords of the North thousands must live year after year in Norway, I could well believe that the soul might become sick or poisoned for want of its atmosphere—the society of other human beings.

FAILURE NOT DEFEAT.—If ever failure seemed to rest on a noble life, it was when the Son of man, deserted by his friends, heard the cry which proclaimed that the Pharisees had drawn the net around their Divine victim. Yet from that very hour of defeat and death, there went forth the world's life; from that very moment of apparent failure, there proceeded forth into the ages the spirit of the conquering Cross. Surely, if the Cross says any thing, it says that apparent defeat is often real victory, and that there is a heaven for those who have *nobly* and *truly* failed on earth.

Robertson.

THERE are unseen elements which often frustrate our wisest calculations—which raise up the sufferers from the edge of the grave, contradicting the prophecies of the clear-sighted physician, and fulfilling the blind, clinging hopes of affection. Such unseen elements Mr. Tryon called the Divine will, filling up the margin of ignorance which surrounds all our knowledge with the feelings of trust and resignation. Perhaps the profoundest philosophy could hardly fill it up better.

BRUNEL.—Brunel one day expressed to Robert Stephenson great dissatisfaction at the treatment which he thought he had experienced from his contractors. "You are too suspicious," said Stephenson. "I suspect all men to be rogues until I find them to be honest men," said Brunel. "For my part," rejoined Stephenson, "I take all men to be honest till I find them to be rogues."

God, who disposes of all things sweetly, puts religion in the mind by reasons, and in the heart by grace. But to undertake to put it in the mind and heart by force or threats, is not to put religion there, but to put terror.

LIBERTY.

How false is the conception, how frantic the pursuit of that treacherous phantom which men call Liberty! There is no such thing in the universe. There can never be. The stars have it not; the earth has it not; the sea has it not; and we men have the mockery and semblance of it only for our heaviest punishment.

You would reply, that by liberty you mean the law of liberty. Then may I use the single and misunderstood word? If by liberty you mean enslavement of the passions, discipline of the intellect, subjection of the will; if you mean the fear of inflicting, the shame of committing a wrong; if you mean respect for all who are in authority and consideration of all who are in dependence, veneration for the good, mercy to the evil, sympathy with the weak, why do you call it by the same name by which the curious mean license, and the reckless mean change—by which the rogue means rapine, and the malignant mean violence? Call it by any name rather than this; but its best and truest test is obedience: that principle to which polity owes its stability, life its happiness, faith its acceptance, creation its continuance, is obedience.

Ruskin.

The Chinese are very fond of reading. Quotations from authors are put up everywhere, upon public and private buildings, and upon shops and temples. Enter the poorest house in the most miserable village, and though you will often find complete destitution and a want of the commonest necessities of life, you will be sure to see some beautiful maxims written upon scrolls of red paper. China might in a sense be called one enormous library. These maxims are often admirable for sagacity of thought and felicity of expression. Here are some specimens:

"My books speak to my mind, my friends to my heart, heaven to my soul, and all the rest to my ears."

"He who finds pleasure in vice, and pain in virtue, is a novice in truth."

"We can do without the world, but we need a friend."

"The dog in his kennel barks at his fleas; the dog which hunts does not feel them."

"Great minds have purposes; others have only wishes."

"One day is worth three to him who does every thing in order."

"I THINK the intimacy which is begotten over the wine-bottle," says Macqueray, "has no heart. I never knew a good feeling come from it, or honest friendship made by it: it only entices men and ruins them; it is only a phantom of friendship and feeling, called up by the delirious blood and the wicked spells of the wine."

BOURDALOUE.

If you preach badly, or only tolerably, says Bourdaloue, people excuse their consciences by criticizing you, and the consequence of this in the minds is, that there is no harm in not profiting by a poor sermon. If you preach well, they put themselves at ease by praising you; and in order not to give God the tribute claimed by him, they hasten to pay to the minister that which costs them the least and binds them to nothing. See, they seem to say, what enthusiasm I feel about a religious discourse, and for a man who speaks to me of God and my salvation; and contented with feeling this enthusiasm, they *stop* there; their conscience is satisfied. Therefore, when one of my audience comes to inform me that *he has given him pleasure*, (for you know that is the expression,) there another, I say to myself, to whom my sermon is lost.

INTERESTING TO WINE-DRINKERS.

Ten dollars a gallon will be given for any quantity of wine, now in the hands of the trade, proved by chemical test to be free from the following poisons: sugar of lead, logwood, green vitriol, capsicum, opium, tobacco, aloes, alum, essential oils, bitter oranges, India berry, pod berries, elder-berries, Guinea pepper, Brazil wood, gum benzoin, burnt sugar, brandy, laurel water, lamb's blood, dragon's blood, red sandal, salt of tartar, cocculus indicus, poison hemlock, nux vomica, oil of vitriol, prussic acid, henbane, or any other foreign admixture.

"I thank God," says a commentator on the Scriptures, "for the spiritual profit I have derived from the revision of every book. I see more clearly than ever before, that each book has its own particular place and office in 'all Scripture,' 'given by inspiration' of God," and 'profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, *thoroughly furnished* unto all good works."

To be *awakened*, you need to know your own heart; to be *saved*, you need to know the heart of God and Christ.

It is one of the worst errors, that there is any other path of safety besides that of duty

"Our expense is almost all for conformity," says a shrewd observer. "It is for cake that we run in debt; it is not intellect, or the heart, or culture, or our worship, that costs so much. We dare not trust our voices for making our houses pleasant to our friends, and so we buy ice-creams."

It is easier to do much mischief than to accomplish a little good.

STATISTICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

CONGRESS assembles on the first Monday of December, each year. The Senate consists of 63 members, two from each state. The House of Representatives consists at present of 37 members, and five non-voting delegates. Compensation \$3,000 per annum, and \$8 for each 20 miles' travel in going and returning.

THE SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney of Maryland, salary \$6,500. Associate Justices, John McLean, Ohio; James M. Wayne, Georgia; John Catron, Tennessee; Peter V. Daniel, Virginia; Samuel Nelson, New York; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; John A. Campbell, Alabama; Nathan Clifford, Maine: salary \$6,000. This Court is held in Washington, and has but one session annually, commencing on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into *ten* judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held at least twice a year for each state within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the District Judge of the state or district in which the court sits.

DISTRICT COURTS.—The United States are also divided into fifty-one districts, in which District Courts are held by forty-two district judges. And in each of the territories, there is also a Judge and two Associate Judges, appointed by the Executive of the United States.

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.—The pay of Envoys Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary, (from \$10,000 to \$17,500,) and so of Ministers Resident, Secretaries of Legation, and Chargés, varies with the country to which they are commissioned. The United States are represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, Peru, and China; and by Chargés d'Affaires or Ministers Resident, at the courts of most of the other foreign powers with which this country is connected by commercial intercourse. There were also, in November, 1859, 224 consuls and commercial agents from the United States residing in foreign countries; and 23 ministers and chargés, and 517 consuls and commercial agents for foreign countries in the United States—though some of these are enumerated for several different countries.

THE ARMY.—The authorized strength of the United States army is 18,165, officers and men; the actual strength, July 1, 1859, was 17,498; of whom only about 11,000 are available for active service in the field. This force is divided into 19 regiments, garrisoning 63 permanent forts, and 70 military posts in different parts of the country. The whole territory of the United States, embracing an area of three millions of square miles, is divided into 6 great departments, in which there are 25 arsenals and armories, besides the camps and forts above-mentioned. The whole support of the army proper cost \$13,998,726.

The MILITIA force of the United States consists in all of about 2,700,000 men.

THE MILITIA.—The militia force of the United States, as near as can be ascertained from official reports, consists of 53,589 commissioned officers, and 2,036,520 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates; making a total of 2,727,486 men.

THE NAVY.—The navy of the United States has, (1860,) captains—active list 80, reserved list 20; commanders—active list 114, reserved list 16; lieutenants, 362; masters, 4; surgeons of various grades, 149; pursers, 64; chaplains, 23; teachers, etc., 11; midshipmen, engineers, and other subordinate officers, 601. Ten ships of the line, 10 frigates, 1 sloop of war, 3 brigs, 1 schooner, 30 screw-steamers and tenders, 9 sidewheel steamers, 1 store-vessel, 6 permanent store and receiving ships, (in all, 94 vessels,) a naval asylum, a naval academy, and 8 navy-yards.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE for the year ending June 30, 1859.—Number of post-offices 28,539; increase during the year, 562; there have been established, 1,455; discontinued, 893; mail routes, 8,723; aggregate length, 260,052 miles; annual transportation, 82,309,402 miles; of which by railroads, 26,010 miles—total, 27,268,384 miles, at 11.9 cents per mile; by steam-boats, 19,209 miles, total 4,569,962, at 25.3 cents per mile; by coaches, 63,041 miles, total 23,448,498 miles, at 13.3 cents per mile; by inferior modes, 151,747 miles; total 27,021,638, at 7.1 cents per mile. Expenditures of the department for 1858-59, \$14,964,493; revenue, \$7,968,481; deficiency, \$6,996,009.

DEAD LETTERS.—Nearly 2,000,000 annually of letters forwarded through the Post-office fail to find the persons to whom they are directed, and go to the dead-letter office at Washington. More than half of these fail through misdirection. During the past year 9,726 letters, containing money to the amount of \$43,718, were sent back addressed to their writers; 8,574 of these were claimed, containing \$11,143. Of letters containing valuable enclosures other than money, 8,647 were returned from the office, containing \$2,502,298; and of these, 7,738 reached their owners. To foreign lands 139,981 dead letters were returned unopened.

THE MARINE CORPS.—The Marine corps has the organization of a brigade, and consists (1860,) besides staff officers, of 1 lieutenant-colonel, 7 majors, 14 captains, 20 first and second lieutenants, and about 1,500 non-commissioned officers, musicians, men, etc.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, for the year ending June 30, 1859.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
From Customs-----	\$19,565,824	Civil List, Miscellaneous, and Foreign intercourse-----	\$23,635,899
From Public Lands-----	1,756,687	Department of Interior-----	4,753,999
Miscellaneous sources-----	2,082,559	“ of War-----	23,213,833
Loan of June 14, 1858-----	18,620,000	“ of Navy-----	14,712,666
Treasury notes issued-----	9,667,400	Public Debt-----	17,405,222
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1858-----	6,398,316	Total-----	\$3,751,555
Total means-----	\$38,090,787		
Expenditures-----	83,751,511		
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1859-----	\$4,339,276		

UNITED STATES DEBT outstanding July 1, 1859, \$45,155,977; exclusive of treasury notes unredeemed, \$15,046,800.

MINT.—The mint establishment of the United States consists of the principal mint at Philadelphia and five branches. The following table gives the localities of the several mints, the dates of their establishment, and the coinage of each during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859:

MINTS.	Coinage commenced.	Gold coinage, 1858-9.	Silver coinage, 1858-9.	Copper coinage, 1858-9.	Total coinage, 1858-9.
Philadelphia-----	1793	\$2,660,647	\$3,009,241	\$307,000	\$5,976,888
New Orleans-----	1838	530,000	3,223,996		3,753,996
Charlotte, N. C.-----	1838	202,735			202,735
Dahlonega, Ga.-----	1838	65,582			65,582
San Francisco, Cal.-----	1854	13,936,272	327,970		14,264,242
New York, (Assay-office)-----	1854	13,044,718	272,424		13,317,142
Total-----		\$30,409,954	\$6,833,631	\$307,000	\$37,550,585

The aggregate coinage of the mints, from 1793 to June 30, 1859, has been \$689,186,799 95. Of this amount, \$470,341,478 46 of gold, and \$3,290,368 33 of silver, was derived from mines of the United States.

The standard of fineness of the gold and silver coins of the United States is 900-1000ths equivalent to 21 6-10ths carats. The new cent is composed of 88 per cent. copper and 12 per cent. nickel. The alloy of silver coins is copper, and of gold coins copper and silver.

silver dollar weighs 412 1-2 grains, of which 371 1-4 grains are pure silver. A gold dollar weighs 25 8-10th grains, of which 23 22-100th grains are pure gold. A British sovereign of the legal standard weighs 123 1-2 grains, of which 113 grains are pure gold.

FOREIGN COINS.—The value of foreign coins depends upon the amount of pure gold or silver which they contain. As changes of weight and fineness are occasionally made by the different governments in their coins, it becomes necessary for the commercial world to be kept informed of what these changes are. In the United States, the Director of the Mint is required by law to cause assays to be made from time to time of foreign coins, and report their value annually to Congress. The following table is compiled from his report of November 5, 1859:

COUNTRY	GOLD COINS.		SILVER COINS	
	Denomination.	Value.	Denomination.	Value.
		\$ cts. m.		\$ cts. m.
Austria	Ducat	2 23	Scudo	1 01 5
Belgium	25 Francs	4 72	5 Francs	96 8
Bolivia	Doubleloon	15 58	Dollar	1 05 4
Brazil	20,000 Reis	10 93 5	2,000 Reis	1 01 3
Chile	10 Pesos	9 15 3	New Dollar	97
Denmark	10 Thaler	7 93	2 Rigsdaler	1 09 4
England	Sovereign, new	4 83 3	Shilling, new	22 7
"	" average	4 84 8	" average	22 2
France	20 Francs, average	3 84 8	5 Francs, average	96 8
Germany, north	10 Thaler	7 90	Thaler	71 7
" south	Ducat	2 23 3	Guilder or Florin	41 2
Mexico	Doubleloon, average	15 53 4	Dollar, average	1 04 9
Netherlands	10 Guilders	3 99	2½ Guilders	1 02 3
New Granada	10 Pesos, new	9 67 8	Dollar, 1857	96 8
Peru	Doubleloon, old	15 56	Dollar, 1855	93 6
Portugal	Crown	5 81 3	Crown	1 16 6
Rome	2½ Scudi, new	2 60	Scudo	1 04 7
Russia	5 Roubles	3 97 6	Rouble	78 4
Siam	100 Reals	4 96 3	Pistareen, new	20 1
Sweden	Ducat	2 26 7	Rix dollar	1 10 1
Turkey	100 Piastres	4 37 4	20 Piastres	86 5
Ukraine	Sequin	2 30	Florin	27 4

N. B. The above values are computed at the Mint rate of \$18 60 per ounce standard (10 fine) for gold, and \$1 21 per ounce standard for silver. If the gold coins are deposited for recoinage, however, at any of the United States mints, a deduction of ½ per cent. is made on the above values.

The Spanish and Mexican *quarters, eighths, and sixteenths* of a dollar, formerly in general circulation in the United States, are now seldom seen. The act of Congress of Feb. 21, 1857, has had the effect of driving them to our mints for recoinage. The amount received at the several mints, to June 30, 1859, was \$1,620,997. It is to be hoped that the practice of stating prices in *shillings and sixpences, levies and fips, bits and picayunes*, or any other terms than *dollars and cents*, will soon cease.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS during the fiscal year 1859:

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
dutiable goods	\$259,047,014	Domestic produce	\$278,392,080
free goods	72,236,327	Foreign produce and merchandise	14,509,971
specie and bullion	7,434,789	Domestic specie and bullion	57,502,305
		Foreign " " "	6,385,106
Total imports for the year	\$338,768,130	Total exports for the year	\$356,789,461
		Excess of exports	18,021,332

Items of DOMESTIC PRODUCE exported:

Cotton	\$161,431,923	Animal products	\$15,549,817
Manufactured articles	33,963,660	Products of the forest	14,489,406
Vegetable food	24,046,752	Products of the sea	4,462,974
Tobacco	21,074,038		

ITEMS OF IMPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES during 1859:

Wool and woollens -----	\$37,966,910	Tin plates -----	5,331
Cottons -----	29,830,364	Molasses -----	5,061
Silks -----	29,487,513	Sugars, brown -----	30,471
Flax and linens -----	10,487,891	Tobacco and segars -----	6,267
Tea -----	7,338,741	Iron -----	9,088
Coffee -----	25,085,696	Steel -----	3,091
Raw hides -----	13,011,326	Brandy, wine, etc. -----	8,919

PUBLIC LANDS.—During the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859, 16,618,183 acres of public lands were disposed of; 4,970,500 acres were sold for cash, yielding \$2,107,443; 3,617,440 acres were located with bounty land-warrants; 1,712,040 acres were approved to the several states entitled to them, under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and Sept. 28, 1850; and 6,318,203 acres certified to states, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes; 13,817,221 acres were surveyed and prepared for market, and 16,783,400 acres proclaimed and offered at public sale.

PENSIONERS.—The whole number of pensioners of all classes now on the rolls is 11,500, and the aggregate amount required per annum for their payment is \$1,183,141. Of revolutionary soldiers, 165 only are now on the rolls.

EFFECTIVE NAVAL FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES compared with that of five European nations:

NATIONS.	Steam liners, 60 to 131 guns.	Sailing liners, 60 to 120 guns.	Steam frigates, 20 to 54 guns.	Sailing frigates, 32 to 54 guns.	Steam corvettes, etc., 5 to 20 guns.	Sailing corvettes, etc., 10 to 20 guns.	Gun-boats.	NATIONS.	Steam liners, 60 to 131 guns.	Sailing liners, 60 to 120 guns.	Steam frigates, 20 to 54 guns.	Sailing frigates, 32 to 54 guns.	Steam corvettes, etc., 5 to 20 guns.	Sailing corvettes, etc., 10 to 20 guns.
United States	—	6	6	12	12	21	—	Holland	1	9	3	12	7	21
Spain	—	6	2	10	15	23	—	France	33	23	28	54	129	133
Austria	1	—	—	10	5	12	20	England	52	44	19	91	156	105

According to this estimate, the United States have but 18 available *steam* vessels of war of all sorts; while Spain has 17, Holland 47, France 390, and England 427. Sir John Pakington declared in Parliament that the French naval force existing or in construction was actually superior to that of England.

SHIPPING AND SHIP BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total tonnage of the United States, June 30, 1859, was 5,145,037 tons; of which registered for foreign trade, 2,507,400 tons; enrolled and licensed, 2,637,635; steam navigation, 768,752. Increase for the year, 95,200 tons.

There have been built during the year 80 ships and barks, 28 brigs, 172 steamers, 297; sloops, etc., 284; making in all 870 vessels, of 192,520 tons.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—Professor C. F. W. Dietrich of the University of Berlin has furnished the Academy of Sciences in that city with the most recent and reliable tables on this subject, giving the following results, with his grounds for them:

Population of Europe -----	272,000,000	Population of Australia, etc. -----	2,000,000
“ “ Asia -----	755,000,000	Total -----	1,283,000,000
“ “ America -----	200,000,000		
“ “ Africa -----	59,000,000		

or more than twelve hundred millions. Reckoning the average death as about one in every forty inhabitants, 32,000,000 die in a year; 87,671 in a day; 3,653 in an hour; and 61 in a minute. Thus one human being dies on an average every second, and more than one born.

The entire population is thus divided in point of *religion*:

Christians—Protestants-----	89,000,000	Jews-----	5,000,000
Romish church-----	170,000,000	Mohammedans-----	160,000,000
Greek church-----	76,000,000	Heathen-----	788,000,000
Total-----	335,000,000		

Dietrich thus distributes the population of the globe according to *racess*:

Caucasian race-----	369,000,000	Malay race-----	200,000,000
Mongolian "-----	522,000,000		
Ethiopian "-----	196,000,000	Total-----	1,238,000,000
American "-----	1,000,000		

M. D'Hallo, in the Proceedings of the Belgian Academy, reckoning the population of the globe at 1,000,000,000, thus divides them as to races:

WHITE RACE,	{ European branch-----	280,586,000	
	{ Aramean "-----	50,390,000	
	{ Seythian "-----	30,747,000	370,723,000
YELLOW RACE,	{ Hyperborean branch-----	160,000	
	{ Mongolian "-----	7,000,000	
	{ Sinic—Chinese "-----	333,300,000	345,460,000
BROWN RACE,	{ Hindoo branch-----	171,100,000	
	{ Ethiopian "-----	8,300,000	
	{ Malay "-----	25,600,000	205,000,000
RED RACE	{ Southern branch-----	9,200,000	
	{ Northern "-----	400,000	9,600,000
BLACK RACE,	{ Western branch-----	56,000,000	
	{ Eastern "-----	1,000,000	57,000,000
HYBRIDS—Mulattoes, Zambos, etc.-----			12,217,000
Total-----			1,000,000,000

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—During the year 1859, fifteen murders were committed in the city of New York, forty-four homicides, and seventy-seven suicides: total 136, being 29 more than in 1858.

VICTORIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.—This bridge, across the St. Lawrence near Montreal, for the use of the Grand Trunk railroad from Portland to Canada, is one of the greatest engineering works of the day. The river here is wide and rapid; and in spring its waters sometimes rise 20 feet, and are full of ice from 3 to 5 feet thick. To meet this tremendous pressure, the massive stone piers on which the bridge rests have large and solid stone cutwaters, like the snow-ploughs on our engines. These sloping and wedge-like cutwaters break up the masses of ice which are forced against and upon them. The entire bridge, with its approaches is two miles long, less 60 yards, being five and one-half times longer than the Britannia bridge over the Menai straits. It consists of 24 spans of 242 feet each, and one in the centre of the river of 300 feet, an immense bridge in itself. The iron tubes through which the road runs, are 60 feet above high water. The iron employed weighs over 100,000 tons.

FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.—During the year 1859, 208 fires were reported, at each of which the loss was \$20,000 or more; total loss, \$16,053,000. By smaller fires, an additional loss of perhaps five millions was incurred. Lives were lost at 51 fires, 112 all.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER-REPORTS are daily sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, from almost all parts of the Union; and the state of the weather being indicated on a large map in the public hall, by cards of different colors, the spectator can observe where storms are occurring, and trace their progress usually towards the east. Thus, from the Cincinnati and St. Louis reports, the state of the weather at Washington may be foretold twelve hours in advance.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. 79 in number, occurred in the United States, during the year 1859, at which 129 persons were killed and 411 injured. Total in 7 years, 903 accidents, 1,109 killed, 3,611 injured.

By 21 inland STEAM-BOAT accidents during the year, 242 lives were lost and 146 persons injured. Total in 7 years, 213 accidents, 2,304 killed, 956 injured. It thus appears that while the accidents and injuries by railroads are about four times as numerous as those by steam-boat, the deaths are but half as many.

CENTENARIANS.—Twenty-six persons are known to have died in the United States during 1859, 100 years old or more. Of these, 9 were colored persons, and one is said to have been 138 years old, another 129.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—The well at *Louisville, Ky.*, is 2,086 feet deep; diameter, 18 inches; flow of water per minute, 230 gallons; rise above the surface of the ground, 10 feet. The boring occupied 16 months. The temperature of the water is invariably 76° both summer and winter.

The well at *Columbus, Ohio*, had reached the depth of 1,858 feet, in January, 1859, and has since been carried several hundred feet further, making it the deepest well in existence.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Lieut. Maury maintains that the miasma occasioning this disease may be rendered harmless, by cultivating, between the marsh and the dwelling, a belt of sunflowers, hops, or any other high plant which will be growing vigorously at the season when the vegetable decay in the low grounds commences, and thus absorb and utilize the poison.

AMOUNT OF RAIN-FALL.—The registrar-general of England reported, in June 1859, "The deficiency of rain from the beginning of the year is an inch and three-fourths. The deficiency in the years 1854-8 amounting to the average fall of one year, 25 inches. From a careful examination of the fall of rain year by year from 1815, it would seem that the annual fall is becoming smaller, and that there is little probability that the large deficiencies will be made up by excess in future years." This concurs with a popular belief in England that springs of water are drying up or diminishing. In the UNITED STATES, near New York, the average annual fall of rain for 33 years was 43½ inches; the lowest amounts were in 1845 and 1849, when it was 32.14 and 32.47 inches.

EXPLORERS IN AFRICA AND ASIA.—At least fourteen different expeditions, of single travellers or more than one, are now exploring the interior of Africa from many points. Kriel has been sent into Asiatic Turkey by the Vienna Academy, and Rey is exploring some neglected portions of Syria and Palestine.

PLANET BETWEEN MERCURY AND THE SUN.—Within a century and a half, twenty-one reliable observations have been had of transits of Mercury over the sun's disk. In these progressive error of small amount was noted, which led astronomers to conclude there must be some small planetary body within the orbit of Mercury. Studying therefore attentively the small spots upon the sun, an observer fifty miles from Paris, named Lescaubault, has discovered the planet in question.

TIME AND PHOTOGRAPHY.—Sun-pictures may be taken in various modes some requiring several minutes, and others only an instant. Photographs of rapidly-moving objects, race-horses, the waves of the sea, etc., are taken in the hundredth part of a second. English experiments an image was taken in the ten-thousandth part of a second; and a rapidly revolving wheel was taken in so brief a space that it seemed perfectly well-defined and stationary, being illuminated by a single discharge of an electric battery, occupying according to Wheatstone, only the millionth part of a second.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

BOSTON.—AM. BOARD FOR FOR. MISSIONS, 1st Tues. in Oct.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Sec. Selah B. Treat, Sec's; J. M. Gordon, Treas., Miss.-house, 33 Pemberton-square; Rev. Geo. Wood, Sec., A. Merwin, Agent in New York, Bible-house. AM. BAP. MISS. UNION, 4th Tues. in May; Rev. Jos. G. Warren, D. D., Sec., 33 Somerset-st. AM. EDUCA. SOC., in May; Rev. I. N. Cox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. AM. TRACT SOC. (national) N. E. BRANCH, Pynchard, Sec., O. E. Converse, Treas., 78 Washington-st. AM. TRACT SOC. AT BOSTON, last d. in May; Rev. J. W. Alvord, Rev. J. P. Warren, Sec's; Henry Hill, Treas., 28 Cornhill. MASS. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. H. B. Hooker, D. D., Sec., Cong'l Lib. MASS. S.-S. SOC., Rev. A. Field, Sec., M. H. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. AM. S.-S. UNION, N. P. Kemp, Agt., 141 Washington-st. SOUTH. AID SOC., Rev. L. H. Farnham, Sec. and Treas.

NEW YORK.—AM. BIBLE SOC., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. Jos. Nichol, D. D., Rev. Jas. H. McNeill, Sec's; Caleb T. Rowe, Esq., Gen. Agt., Henry Fisher, Esq., 1st Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. AM. AND FOR. BIB. SOC., Rev. D. C. Haynes, Cor. Sec. Gault, Treas., U. D. Ward, Dep. Agt., 115 Nassau-st. AM. BIBLE UNION, Wm. H. Wyckoff, D. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Assist. Treas., 350 Broome-st. AM. TRACT SOC., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. AM. HOME MISS. SOC., d. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., Rev. Daniel Noyes, Sec's; C. R. Robert, Treas., Benj. G. Talbert, Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Aster-place. BAP. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. Benj. M. Hill, D. D., Sec., 115 Nassau-st. BOARD OF FOR. MISS. PRES. CHURCH, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D., Sec's; Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st. AM. AND FOR. CHRIS. UNION, Tues. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., Cor. Sec's, Edward Vert, Gen. Ag. and Assist. Treas., 156 Chambers-st. AM. SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOC., Mond. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. H. Loomis, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, Sec's S. Brown, Assist. Treas., 60 Wall-st. AM. TEMP. UNION, 2d Thurs. in May, evening; Rev. J. Marsh, D. D., Cor. Sec., No. 10 Bank. PROT. EPIS. CHURCH MISS.—Domestic Com., Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., Sec. Gen. Ag., 17 Bible-house; For. Com., Rev. S. D. Denison, Sec., No. 19 Bible-house. EVAN. KNOWLEDGE SOC., Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., 11 Bible-house. METH.—Book Concern, Rev. T. Carlton and Rev. J. Porter, Agents, 200 Mulberry; Mission. Soc., Rev. J. P. Durbin, Cor. Sec., Rev. Carlton, Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; S.-S. Union, Rev. D. Wise, Cor. Sec.; Tract Soc., M. E. Ch., B. Edwards, Treas.; Rev. J. Floy, D. D., Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. REF. DUTCH—Dom. Mission, Rev. A. Du Bois, Cor. Sec.; Board of pub., Wm. Ferris, Agent, 61 Franklin-st., Jno. I. Swer, Treas.; Foreign Mission, Rev. Philip Peltz, Paterson, N. J., Cor. Sec.; E. A. Hayt, 363 Broadway, Treas. SOC. FOR COLL. AND THEOL. EDUC. AT WEST, Rev. T. Baldwin, Sec., 80 Wall-st. AM. MISS. ASSO., Rev. George Whipple, and Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Sec's; L. Tappan, Treas., Beekman-st. AM. AND FOR. ANTI-SLAVERY SOC., L. Tappan, Cor. Sec., 48 Beekman-st. N. STATE COLON. SOC., Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Cor. Sec., 27 Bible-house, Astor-place. SOUTH. SOC., Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., Cor. Sec.; G. Hallock, Treas., 91 Wall-st. N. Y. S.-S. UNION, R. G. Pardee, Agt., 599 Broadway; and AM. S.-S. UNION, Rev. J. H. Burtis, Sec., G. S. Field, Agent, 599 Broadway. NEW YORK SAB. COM., Rev. R. S. Cook, 21 Bible-house.

PHILADELPHIA.—PENN. BRANCH AM. TRACT SOC., 929 Chestnut-st., Rev. H. N. Thissell, Gen. and Supt. Colp.; AM. S.-S. UNION, F. A. Packard, Esq., Rec. Sec., 1122 Chestnut-st. GEN. SEM. BOARDS—Domestic Missions, 910 Arch-st., Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Rev. Happersett, D. D., Coörd. Sec., S. D. Powel, Esq., Treas. Board of Education, 821 Chestnut-st. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Wm. Chester, D. D., Asso. Sec.; William Main, As. Board of Publica., 821 Chestnut-st., Rev. Wm. E. Schenck, Cor. Sec.; Rev. W. M. Engles, D. D., Editor; Jos. P. Engles, Publish. Agt.; Jas. Dunlap, Esq., Treas. AM. BAP. PUBLICA. SOC., Arch-st.; Rev. B. Griffiths, Sec., Rev. J. N. Brown, Ed. Sec., Jas. S. Dickinson, Dep. Agt. Assis. Treas. PENN. BIBLE SOC., 701 Walnut-st., Jos. H. Dulles, Sec. PHILA. EDUCA. SOC., Tuesday in March; Chas. Brown, Sec.; Wm. Purves, Treas., 1334 Chestnut-st. PHILA. HOME MISS. SOC., 4th Tues. in April; Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., H. Perkins, Treas., 1334 Chestnut-st. TH. BOARD OF PUB., first Tues. each month, 42 North ninth-st. PRES. PUB. COM., 1364 Chestnut-st., Rev. John W. Dulles, Sec.; William Purves, Treas.

PITTSBURGH.—GEN. SYNOD OF LUTH. CHURCH. IN UNITED STATES, 3d Thurs. in May. General Lutheran Societies at the same time and place: PARENT EDUCA., HOME MISS., FOR. CHS., CHURCH EXTENSION, HISTOR., and PUBLICATION Soc's.

WASHINGTON.—AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cor. Sec.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Fin. Sec.

RICHMOND.—SOU. BAP. CONV.—For. Miss. Board, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Rev. A. M. Poindexter, Sec's; Dom. Miss. Board, Rev. J. Walker, Sec.; Bible Board, W. C. Buck, Sec., Nashville.

CHARLESTON.—SOUTHERN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOC. Rev. I. P. Tustin, Sec.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—GEN. CONFERENCE IN MAINE, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, 4th Tues. in Aug. GEN. CONVEN. IN VERMONT, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSEMBLY, MASS., 4th Tues. in June. EVAN. CONSO., R. I., 2d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., CONN., 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. GEN. CONVEN. PROT. EPIS. CH., 1st Wed. in Oct. GEN. ASSEMBLY PRES. CHURCH, 3d Thurs. in May. GEN. CONF. M. E. CHURCH, every 4th year from 1860. GEN. SYNOD REF. DUTCH CHURCH, on the 1st Wed. in June.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—NEW ENG., Newport, R. I. Second day after 2d Sixth day in Sixth mo. NEW YORK, Sixth day after 4th First day in Fifth mo. PHIL., third Second day in Fourth mo. BALTI., last Second day but one in Tenth mo. NORTH CAROLINA, New Garden, Wilford Co., Second day after first First day in Eleventh mo. OHIO, Mt. Pleasant, Second day after First day in Ninth mo. INDIANA, Whitewater, on Fifth day preced. first First day in Tenth mo.

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Principal.	One Mo'th	One Year.	Principal.	One Month.	One Year.	Principal.	One Month.	One Year.
	D. C. M.	D. C. M.		D. C. M.	D. C. M.		D. C. M.	D. C. M.
Cents 10	0 0 0	0 0 6	Dolls. 6	0 3 0	0 36 0	Dolls. 40	0 20 0	2 40 0
" 50	0 0 2	0 3 0	" 7	0 3 5	0 42 0	" 50	0 25 0	3 00 0
Dolls. 1	0 0 5	0 6 0	" 8	0 4 0	0 48 0	" 60	0 30 0	3 60 0
" 2	0 1 0	0 12 0	" 9	0 4 5	0 54 0	" 70	0 35 0	4 20 0
" 3	0 1 5	0 18 0	" 10	0 5 0	0 60 0	" 80	0 40 0	4 80 0
" 4	0 2 0	0 24 0	" 21	0 10 0	1 20 0	" 90	0 45 0	5 40 0
" 5	0 3 5	0 30 0	" 30	0 15 0	1 80 0	" 100	0 50 0	6 00 0

The interest of any sum in *dollars* for 6 days, is the same sum in *mills*: viz. of \$100, 100 mills, or 10 cents; of \$6,600, 6,600 mills, or \$6 60, etc. Money at compound interest will double in 11 years, 10 months, and 22 days.

MINING ENTERPRISE.—The deepest coal-pit in England has recently been opened, after nearly 12 years' labor. The shaft is 686½ yards deep, and its sinking cost some \$500,000. The seam of coal is 4 ft. 8½ in. thick, and is calculated to yield 500 tons a day for 30 years. The shaft is 12½ feet in diameter, and near the bottom 19 feet. Here it meets an "incline" nearly half a mile long.

IRON STEAM-RAM.—The English government have built an immense wrought-iron steamer, of such strength, massiveness, and power of engine, as to be able to run down even the Great Eastern. Her extreme length is 380 feet; breadth, 58 feet; depth, 41 feet; tonnage, 6,177 tons; weight of the empty hull, 5,700 tons. The engines are of 1,250 horse power, and her entire weight at sea, 9,000 tons, may be driven against a hostile ship, at the rate of 16 miles an hour. She is covered with armor-plates and timber so as to be invulnerable, while carrying 36 Armstrong guns, each capable of throwing a 100-lb. ball nearly six miles. Experiments made in France seem to show that no plating can withstand the shot thrown from rifled cannon.

THE PHONAUTOGRAPH, recently invented in France, is a tube enlarged at one end like a trumpet, to concentrate sounds, which are conveyed to a thin membrane tightly stretched over the other end. An extremely light pencil attached to and vibrating with this membrane, reports these vibrations on a band of paper covered with lampblack and unrolled by clockwork. This invention is yet in its infancy; but it is asserted to be capable of eventually superseding every species of stenography, and registering for future generations not the words only, but the very tones of our orators.

The longest **BALLOON VOYAGE** ever made was that by four persons, on July 1 and 2, 1859, from St. Louis, Mo., to Henderson, N. Y. The entire distance of 1,150 miles was travelled in less than 20 hours—nearly a mile per minute.

THE MAELSTROM on the coast of Norway, so terrible in the view of early navigators, is an actual existence, and is sometimes dangerous. Vast whirls are formed by the setting in and out of the tides between Lofoden and Mosken, quiet at high and low tides, and most violent midway between. Small vessels are not safe near it at the time of its strongest action, even in serene weather; and though large vessels may then pass it safely, yet it is perilous to them in stormy weather, when gales from the sea and the land breezes sometimes force two mighty opposing currents into collision. The whirls do not swallow up a vessel, but pass it about till it fills or is dashed on the shoals.

FALLS IN CALIFORNIA.—In the deep valley Yo-hamite, in this wonderful country, are several falls far surpassing in height the falls of Niagara. At the lower end of the valley is the cascade called the Bridal Veil, the water pouring over the rocky wall a distance of one hundred feet. Two or three miles beyond are the Yo-hamite Falls, where the water falls in three plunges a distance of twenty-eight hundred feet, the first leap being nearly 800 feet, the next 400 feet, and the last 600 feet. In looking from the bottom of the gorge at the immense height from which the water descends, the stream, which is 87 feet in breadth at the top, seems to be only a foot and a half in breadth. Further up the stream is another fall of 300 feet. Still further is another of 600 feet. Half a mile beyond is still another thundering cataract called the Nevada Fall, nearly 800 feet in height, shut in by mountains thousands of feet high.

GOVERNMENT CHAPLAINS.—Since the beginning of the United States government, there have been 256 chaplains chosen for the army and navy, 125 of whom were Episcopalians, 44 Presbyterians, 36 Methodists, 21 Baptists, 12 Congregationalists, 5 Roman-catholics, 2 Unitarians, and 1 each from the Reformed Dutch, Lutherans, and Universalists. There are at present 28 Episcopalians, 6 Presbyterians, 5 Methodists, and 4 Congregationalists.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The total number of American sea-going vessels reported during 1859 as lost or missing was 402, valued at \$5,599,000, being an increase over the previous year of 114 vessels, and \$1,128,000 in value. Of the whole number 8 were steamers, 84 ships, 48 barks, 64 brigs, and 198 schooners.

problems, how to reach and christianize the degraded population of our cities and towns and villages—that class that are every year falling into a lower and still lower level of life and morals.

The prosecution of this truly blessed work in London is portrayed in a most interesting manner in a little book called “The Missing Link.” Its very name discloses the “missing link” in the chain of Christian instrumentalities to reach the lost, *found* in the employment of Bible-women to convey to sad homes the water and the bread of life, as the first and only true and permanent social reform; a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ being the beginning and the end of every thing we can do for the elevation of man.

God bless and multiply the Bible-women.

H. C. K.

CHURCH-TIME.

In time of service seal up both thine eyes,
And send them to thy heart; that, spying sin,
They may weep out the stains by them did rise;
Those doors being shut, all by the ear comes in.
Who marks in church-time others' symmetry,
Makes all their beauty his deformity.

Let vain or busy thoughts have there no part;
Bring not thy plots, thy plough, thy pleasures thither.
Christ purged his temple—so must thou thy heart—
All worldly thoughts are but thieves met together
To cozen thee. Look to thy actions well,
For churches either are our heaven or hell.

Herbert.

“PRAY WITHOUT CEASING.”

Observe *fixed* seasons of religious retirement. Jesus “continued all night in prayer.”

Never proceed to any business or engagement till you have first implored the Divine blessing.

Rest firmly on the *intercession* of Jesus Christ.

Humbly *depend* upon the aids of the Holy Spirit.

Use no expression with the lips which you do not *first* strive to *feel* at heart.

Beware of cold, formal, *abridged* seasons of prayer. *Prevailing* prayer is called “*wrestling*.” Agonize to enter in at the strait gate.

Labor to preserve the *spirit* of prayer when not engaged in the act.

Let your prayers be engaged in as for the *last* time.

A BAD life deranges the judgment; and a deranged judgment makes a bad life worse.